McKean County Miner.

VOLUME XXII. SMETHPORT, PA., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1885. NUMBER 41.

McKean County Miner

L. ROGERS, Proprietor.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

[illegible] B. N. Y. & P. R. R. [illegible] p. m. and [illegible] p. m., and leaves at [illegible]

[illegible] B. & K. R. R. arrives at 10.1 m. [illegible] and 4.30 p. m.

[illegible] Mail leaves at 12 M p. m. and arrives at 5.30 p. m.

[illegible] Mail arrives every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 p. m. and departs at 1.30 p. m. same days.

[illegible] minutes before leaving time.

Money orders will not be issued or Letters registered between 12 m. and 3.30 p. m.

Office open every Sunday for delivery of mail from 12 m. to 1 p. m.

M. A. SPRAGUE, P. M.

Lodge Directory.

F. & A. M.

McKEAN LODGE, No. 388, F. & A. M., meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

H. P. DRAWLEY, W. M.

G. M. SMITH, Sec'y.

A. O. U. W.

Smethport Lodge, No. 133, meets every Tuesday evening in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Backus Block.

J. H. GALLUP, M. W.

T. V. POWELL, Recorder.

G. A. R.

Post 197, G. A. R. meets every Thursday evening in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Backus Block.

John Backus, Com.

H. L. Burlingame, Adj't.

I. O. O. F.

Meets every Friday evening at Backus Hall.

Wm. Holcomb, N. G.

[illegible] W. Zimmer, Sec'y.

Churches.

METHODIST. Wm. BRADLEY, pastor. Preaching at 10.30 a. m. and 7 p. m. every Sunday. Sabbath School immediately after morning services. Class Meeting at 10 a. m. Sunday. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7½ o'clock. S. S. Teacher's Meetings Friday evenings at 7 o'clock. Choir Meetings on Saturday evenings at 7½ o'clock.

BAPTIST. E. H. Gates, pastor. Preaching at half past 10 a. m. and half-past 7 p. m. Sunday School directly after morning services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7 p. m. Covenant meetings Saturday before the first Sunday in every month. Lord's Supper every two months. All are welcome.

EPISCOPAL. J. Henry McCandless, Rector. Services every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Additional services at [illegible] a. m. except [illegible] Sunday of each month. Sunday school at [illegible]

ST. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH. J. FITZGERALD, pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. Service at 11.30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Borough Officers.

Burgess—J. C. Backus.
Ass't Burgess—Frank Moore.
Council—A. B. Armstrong, Wm. Rumer, A. D. Barbour, John Brennan, W. D. Gallup, Chris. Carter.
Constable—H. L. Burlingame.
School Directors—Ira S. Gleason, H. L. McCoy, P. W. Hamlin, J. C. Backus, E. L. Keenan, [illegible] Wilson.
Justices—G. M. Smith, P. Ford.
Overseers—T. F. Richmond, W. Z. Georgia.
Auditors—J. J. Hamlin, A. D. Barbank.
Judge of Election—S. J. Gifford.
Inspectors—S. A. Backus, G. M. Smith.
Assessor—Walter Gifford.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge—A. G. Olmsted, Coudersport.
Associate Judges—Henry Hamlin, Smethport; P. M. Fuller, Bradford.
Member of Congress—W. W. Brown, Bradford.
State Senator—L. Emery, Jr., Bradford.
Members of Assembly—R. B. Rose, Smethport; [illegible] Ernest Koester, Smethport.
Sheriff—A. F. Bannon, Smethport.
Prothonotary—J. M. McElroy, Bradford.
County Treasurer—J. C. Melvin, Bradford.
Commissioners—W. D. Gallup, Smethport; [illegible]; A. Rishel, Smethport.
Clerk—John R. Shoemaker, Smethport.
Jury Commissioners—D. F. Pattison, E. P. Clark.
Auditors—A. P. Brower, Theo. Osborne, G. N. Barrett.
Mercantile Appraiser—F. E. Barden, Eldred.
Coroner—R. N. Dempsey, Bradford.
County School Superintendent—M. O. Campbell.
Regular Terms of Court—Fourth Monday in February, May and September, and Third Monday of December.

STATE.

Governor—Robert E. Pattison.
Lieutenant Governor—Chauncey F. Black.
Attorney General—John A. Lemon.
State Treasurer—Silas M. Bailey.
Secretary of Internal Affairs—J. Simpson Africa.

Hotels.

WRIGHT HOUSE.

MAIN ST., SMETHPORT, PA.

B. F. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

First Class in every Respect.

This House is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class Hotel. A well stocked and well kept Bar connected with the house. Rates reasonable.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,

MAIN ST., SMETHPORT, PA.

J. H. TAYLOR, Prop'r.

FIRST CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

The hotel has recently been renovated and refurnished.

The table and bar constantly supplied with the best that the markets afford. Rates Reasonable.

Exchange Hotel.

NEAR BUFFALO DEPOT, SMETHPORT, PA.

J. R. SOWERS, Proprietor.

This Hotel is newly made and furnished in all respects for the comfort and convenience of the traveling public.

BUCKTAIL HOTEL

KANE, PA.

R. R. LOOKER, PROPRIETOR.

Remodeled and refurnished, and one of the best Hotels in McKean County.

Broezel's Hotel,

cor. Seneca and Wells Streets,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

First Class in every respect.

John Broezel - Prop'r.

Physicians.

BROWN & McCOOK,

Physicians and Surgeons,

Office in Wright House,

SMETHPORT, PA.

H. L. McCOY,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office in E. B. McCoy's store, Main street.

Smethport, Pa.

[illegible] FREEMAN,

Surgeon, Obstetrician and Consulting Physician and Surgeon.

Office hours from 10 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 3 p. m.

Smethport, Pa.

R. J. SHARP,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office two doors East of Rockwell House,

Smethport, Pa.

EVAN O. KANE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Kane, Pa.

Surgeon to Pittsburg & Western Railroad Co. Telephoned from Davis' store—one long ring.

LEGAL.

Notice.

The following accounts of Executors, Administrators and Guardians, having been settled in the office of the Register, have been and will be presented for confirmation at an Orphans' Court to be held at Smethport in and for the county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, on the First Monday of October, A. D. 1885.

First partial account of Wm. [illegible] Administrator of the estate of Charles M. Colgrove, deceased.

First partial account of P. M. Fuller, Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth A. Fuller, deceased.

Account of Lowell C. Innes, Administrator of the estate of Wm. A. Innes, deceased.

Account of Henry Morse, Administrator of the estate of Robert Morse, deceased.

Final account of W. C. Hosford, Guardian of Marion Burton, Clarissa A. Burton, Rebecca R. Burton and Robert Grant Burton, minor children of Wm. Burton, deceased.

Account of Walter A. Bennett, Guardian of Myrtle Lovejoy and Lillian Lovejoy, minor children of A. B. Lovejoy, deceased.

J. M. McELROY, Register,
Per H. M. [illegible], Deputy.

Smethport, Pa., Sept. 10, 1885.

Trial List,

FOR SECOND MONDAY OF OCT., 1885.

1. T. J. Hellers vs. C. D. Baker and William H. Biggs. No. 130, October Term 1885. Feigned issue.
2. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania at the suggestion of Joseph W. French and Milton Colt partners as French & Colt, vs. L. W. Sartwell and S. J. Rockwell. No. 103, May term 1885. Debt on official bond of sheriff R. Sartwell. Defendants plea Nil Debit.
3. W. R. Roberts & sons vs. Thomas Evans. No. 185, September term, 1882. Appeal. Plea Nil Debit.
4. W. H. Staley and W. H. Nedgely vs. A. T. Newell. No. 44, December term 1884. Appeal. Plea, Nil Debit.
5. National Tube Works Company vs. F. F. Appleton, E. M. Aiken and [illegible] Aiken partners as Appleton & Co. No. 36 December term, 1882. Appeal. Plea, Nil Debit.
6. J. F. Cochran and N. A. Bowie partners as J. F. Cochran & Co. vs. Chase Glass Frank Glass and Ernest Glass, partners as Glass Bros. No. 77, December term, 1882. Appeal. Plea Nil Debit.
7. Frank Morris vs. A. B. Whitehead. No. 77, December term, 1882. Appeal. Plea Nil Debit.
8. W. R. Roberts & sons vs. W. P. Rook and M. Pauling. No. 91, December term, 1882. Appeal. Plea Nil Debit.
9. W. R. Roberts, surviving partner, etc., of E. A. & W. R. Roberts vs. W. P. Rook and M. Pauling. No. 92, December term, 1882. Appeal. Plea Nil Debit.
10. J. and P. Engert vs. J. C. Fox. No. 255, December term, 1882. Trespass on the Case in Assumpsit. Plea Non Assumpsit, payment set off, etc.

Administrator's Notice.

WHEREAS LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION have been issued to the undersigned, administrator of the estate of [illegible] deceased, late of Corey[?] Township, McKean county, Pa., all parties having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same duly authenticated, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN F. ROBARTS, Adm'r.

Ceres, Sept. 1, 1885.

List of Petit Jurors.

Drawn for Court of Oyer and Terminer to be held the second Monday of Oct. 1885.

Agnew, S. B.—Bradford.
Brown, P. B.—Bradford city.
Bacon, Edwin—Norwich.
Bardick, Chas. H.—Norwich.
Bouyton, F. H.—Foster.
Brennan, Pat.—Bunker Run.
Boyd, A. B.—Sergeant.
Burnick, H. F.—Liberty.
Blew, Wm.—Wetmore.
Cornelius, John—Bolivar Run.
Christy, Sam.—Bradford Tp.
Curtis G. H.—Bradford Tp.
Cookle, A.—Keating.
Colegrove, Alpha—Norwich.
Carlin, R. S.—Duke.
Chase, Geo. W.—Bradford Tp.
Clark, W. H.—Bradford city.
Decheffer, Alex.—Smethport.
Dugan, John—Bradford city.
Gilbert, R. A.—Derrick.
Halley, T. C.—Tram Hollow.
Hackett, Jas. R.—Keating.
Hughes, John—Annin.
Jones, J. N.—Bradford city.
Knight, C. E.—Derrick.
Kinkaid—Bradford city.
Landsberg, John—Bradford city.
Lay, D. B.—Wetmore.
Moore, A. T.—Kendall.
McElhiney, S. R.—Duffee.
Nott, Leander—Hamilton.
Peffen, Joseph—Tram Hollow.
Potter, J. W.—Bradford Tp.
Perry, A. J.—Kendall.
Pattison, S. W.—Hamlin.
Pratt, E. P.—Smethport.
Ross, Chas.—Wetmore.
Ralph, G. W.—Bradford city.
Rothstein, Henry—Bradford city.
Rounds, [illegible]—Eldred Tp.
Sullivan, J. E.—Bradford city.
Sloan, Wm.—Bradford city.
Stack, Thomas—Bradford Tp.
Strong, E. M.—Hamilton.
Tennant, J. C.—Bradford.
Watrous, Austin—Bradford Tp.
Wheeler, F. D.—Eldred.
White, A. C.—Norwich.
Whiteman, Ira—Kendall.
Wood, W. H.—Kendall.

A. F. BANNON, Sheriff.
D. F. PATTISON, } Jury Coms.
E. P. CLARK, }

Attest: Jno. R. Shoemaker, Clerk.

Smethport, Pa., Sept. 25th, 1885.

List of Grand Jurors

Drawn for Court of Quarter Sessions of McKean County, to be convened for Oct. Term 1885, first Monday.

Austin, E. A.—Bradford city.
Beers, Geo.—Eldred twp.
Baker, H. B.—Otto.
Bosse, A. S.—Annin.
Berridge, Thomas—Bradford twp.
Barrett, G. N.—Keating.
Cory, A. R.—Keating.
Campbell, R. M.—Custer.
Casslowsky, C. R.—Bradford city.
Colvin, E. W.—Bradford city.
Cullinan, Stephen—Bradford city.
Drennan, Walter—Kendall.
Delprage, M. R.—Kendall.
Elder, H.—Ross.
Franklin, Benj.—Bradford city.
Gallagher, A.—Eldred boro.
Keefe, D. N.—Smethport.
Keefe, M.—Bradford city.
Lausher, Louis—Bradford city.
Manning, Perry—Liberty.
Owens, Charles—Eldred boro.
Perry, Orrin—Sergeant.
Salverly, C. B.—Derrick.
Wagner, W. F.—Otto.

A. F. BANNON, Sheriff.
D. F. PATTISON, } Jury Coms.
E. P. CLARK, }

Attest: Jno. R. Shoemaker, Clerk.

Smethport, Pa., Sept. 26th, 1885.

Court Proclamation.

The Hon. A. G. OLMSTED, President Judge, and the Hons. HENRY HAMLIN and P. M. FULLER, Associate Judges of the court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail delivery, Quarter sessions of the peace, orphans' court and court of Common Pleas for the county of McKean, have issued their precept, bearing date Friday, June 26th, 1885, and to me directed for holding a court of common pleas, at the borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 12th day of Oct., 1885 and to continue one week.

Dated at Smethport, Sept. 25, 1885, and in the 110th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

A. F. BANNON, Sheriff.

HELP for working people. Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you free a royal, valuable sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. You can live at home and work in spare time only, or all the time. All of both sexes, of all ages, grandly successful. 50 cents to $5 easily earned every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Immense pay absolutely sure for all who start at once. Don't delay. Address, Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

J. C. HAMLIN,

—DEALER IN

HARDWARE, STOVES, Etc.

CUTLERY,

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PUTTY, SHELF FURNITURE and TIN-WARE.

JOB WORK of all kinds done on short notice and at reasonable rates.

Customers say that J. C. Hamlin sells goods as low, if not lower than they can get them in any other store in the county.

SMETHPORT, cor. Church and Main.

BOROUGH LOTS FOR SALE!

The subscriber offers the following borough lots for sale upon the most reasonable terms. In square 37, the two lots adjoining the property of Geo. R. Moore, four rods wide on Main street and running back to King street, 16 rods in length for THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

The two lots adjoining on the east 4 by 16 rods in size, THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

The two lots adjoining the last on the east of the same size and lying along Nelson street, THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS.

In square 47 and 48 which lie on King street, directly back of the Geo. Moore and Mrs. Medbury squares, are eight lots 4 rods by 16 in size. The lots adjoining Allegheny and Nelson streets will be sold for TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS each. The inside lots of these squares for TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS each.

Remember that these lots are all four rods wide and sixteen rods long and face the two most desirable streets of this town for private residences. Perfect title guaranteed and easy terms of payment.

L. ROGERS.

Smethport, Pa., Aug. 27, 1885.

Timber Lands for Sale.

The subscriber offers the following lands for sale upon terms to suit purchasers:

In Sergeant Township, of subdivisions Nos. 45, 57, 62 and 75

Three Hundred Sixty-Three and Five-Tenths Acres,

and in subdivisions 79 and 64,

One Hundred and Thirteen Acres.

These lands are heavily timbered with Hemlock, interspersed with Cherry, Ash and other valuable hard woods. They lie on the head waters of Red Mill brook, a tributary to Potatoe Creek and within a mile of the B., N. Y. & P. R. R.

In Hamilton Township, along the west end of Warrant 3575.

Two Hundred and Fifty Acres.

This tract lies close to the Warren County line and between the Sugar Run and Dew Drop oil developments. It is worth double the money asked for it for the timber alone.

In Wetmore Township, in Warrant 3764.

Two Hundred Acres.

This piece is on the south fork of Tionesta Creek, and is also heavily timbered with Hemlock and hard woods.

Wm. P. Weston, Esq., of Kane is agent for the sale of this tract.

L. ROGERS.

Smethport, Pa., Aug. 27, 1885.

Port Allegany High School.

The Fall Term of the Port Allegany High School will open on

MONDAY, AUG. 31st, 1885.

Tuition for term of Three Months:

Academic	[illegible]
Intermediate	[illegible]
Primary	[illegible]
Music Lessons	[illegible]
Use of Instrument	[illegible]

The school year is divided into three terms of three months each. Students can enter the school at any time, at cost from the time of entering. A Teachers' Class will be organized and taught by the Principal for the special training of those who intend to teach. Rooms can be obtained for self-boarding at reasonable rates. For further information address

[illegible] HORTON, Principal.

Port Allegany, Pa.

Smethport Graded School.

The Autumn term of the Smethport Graded school will commence Monday, Sept. 7, 1885.

Besides the regular studies of the common English branches, instruction will be given in the Higher English, Latin and French. Candidates for teachers' certificates will find special advantages in the common branches. Free instruction given in Vocal Music, Drawing, Gymnastics, and in Elocution and Industrial work in the lower grades. Private instruction given in Music, Drawing and Painting, Book-keeping, German, etc. at moderate rates.

Three months constitute a term.

COST OF TUITION TO NON-RESIDENTS.

Primary Department	[illegible]
Intermediate	[illegible]
Grammar School	[illegible]
English Academic	[illegible]
Classical	[illegible]

Catalogues of the School and all further information will be furnished on application to W. L. McGOWAN, Principal.

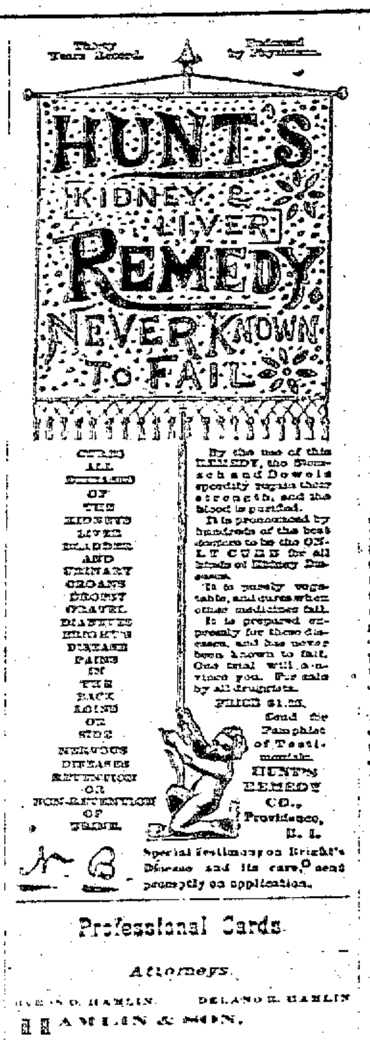
E. L. KEENAN, Sec'y of Board. DR. H. L. McCOY, Pres't of Board.

Court Proclamation.

THE HON. A. G. OLMSTED, PRESIDENT Judge, and the Hons. HENRY HAMLIN and P. M. FULLER, Associate Judges of the court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' court and Court of Common Pleas for the county of McKean, have issued their precept, bearing date Friday, June 26, 1885, and to me directed for holding a Court of Common Pleas, at the borough of Smethport, on Tuesday, the 29th day of Sept., 1885, and to continue one week.

Dated at Smethport, September 25, 1885, and in the 110th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

A. F. BANNON, Sheriff.



CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, LIVER, BLADDER, AND URINARY ORGANS; DROPSY, GRAVEL, DIABETES, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, PAINS IN THE BACK, LOINS OR SIDE; NERVOUS DISEASES, RETENTION OR NON-RETENTION OF URINE.

[illegible] this REMEDY [illegible] PRICE $1.25. Send for Pamphlet of Testimonials. HUNT'S REMEDY CO., Providence, R. I.

Special testimony on Bright's Disease and its cure sent promptly on application.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

BYRON D. HAMLIN. DELANO R. HAMLIN.

HAMLIN & SON.

LAW AND LAND OFFICE

Smethport, Pa.

[illegible] Taxes paid in the Counties of [illegible] Collections made, Conveyancing, Contracts and Leases drawn to Dispatch.

Notary Public in their Office.

General Agency of the Keating Lands.

[illegible] ROSE.

STORRETT & ROSE,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS,

Office in Bank Block.

SMETHPORT, PA.

JOHN [illegible] SHERIDAN GORTON.

BACKUS & GORTON,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law

Smethport, Pa.

Office Sartwell Block, Main Street.

E. L. KEENAN,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

[illegible] Grand Central Hotel, Rooms 1 & 12.

SMETHPORT, PA.

All business attended to promptly.

ORR & KOESTER,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law

[illegible] Block.

Bradford, Pa.

[illegible] JOHN APPLE, Notary Public.

MORRISON & APPLE,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Office Nearly opposite the Court House.

SMETHPORT, PA.

[illegible]

W. [illegible] T. F. RICHMOND

MILLIKEN & RICHMOND,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law

SMETHPORT, PA.

All legal business promptly attended to.

W. B. CHAPMAN & SON.

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,

OIL EXCHANGE,

BRADFORD, PA.

P. FORD,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Office: Miner Block, Church Street.

Smethport, Pa.

J. K. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

BRADFORD, PA.

[illegible] M. H. Byles.

McSWEENEY & BYLES,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law

ROOM [illegible] PRODUCERS EXCHANGE,

BRADFORD, PA.

GEO. A. STURGEON

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Room [illegible] Oil Exchange,

BRADFORD, PA.

E. B. STONE A. [illegible] WEIL

STONE & WEIL,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law

Office in Pompelon Hall,

Bradford, Pa.

MULLIN & McCLURE,

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW,

Corner Main and Pine sts.

Bradford, Pa.

JAMES C. BOYCE,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

AND COUNSELLOR IN PATENT CAUSES.

Office, Room [illegible], Main & Webster Sts.

Bradford, McKean Co., Pa.

E. R. MAYO,

Attorney at Law and Notary Public,

Eldred, McKean Co. Pa.

P. R. COTTER,

ATTORNEY - AT - LAW,

PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

SNYDER & COLCORD,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

OFFICES:—Port Allegany, McKean county, and Coudersport, Potter county, Pa.

AGENTS Wanted for The Lives of all the Presidents of the U. S. The largest, handsomest, best book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people want it. Any one can become a successful agent. Terms free. Hallett Book Co., Augusta, Maine.

S. A. BISHOP,

ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT,

Smethport, Pa.

EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Sketch of the Life of Germany's Monarch.

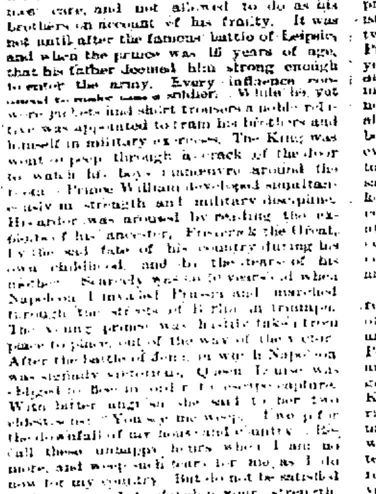
PRUSSIA'S GOLDEN AGE

How the Unification of Germany Was Secured.

Interesting Incidents in the Great Kaiser's Career From Napoleon's Defeat at Waterloo, Through Sadowa and Sedan Until His Coronation at the Palace of Versailles.

[Copyrighted.]

The life of Emperor William I. of Germany, spans a period of surprising events. His infancy saw Prussia a great power. In his boyhood his native land was humiliated by the first Napoleon, and lost one-half its territory. His family was reduced to extremities. As a youth he marched and fought with the armies that overthrew the great Napoleon. He participated in the downfall of the first French empire, and paraded the streets of Paris with Blucher's Cossacks. When an old man he became a king, conquered Austria, overthrew the second French empire, again marched the streets of Paris, united Germany, and was made an emperor on French soil. He has been in turn hated and loved by his subjects as no other sovereign of history.

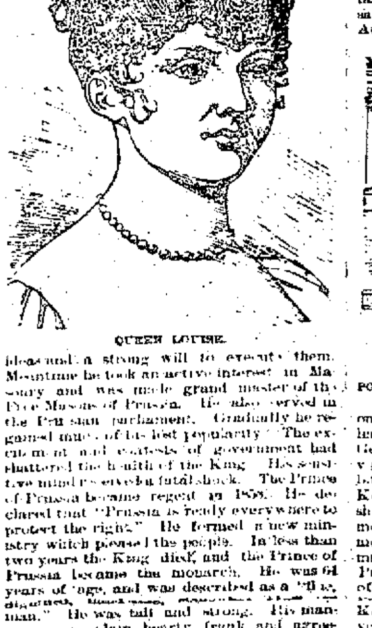


EMPEROR WILLIAM I. OF GERMANY.

Frederick William Louis was born in Berlin Mar. 22, 1797. His father was Frederick William III, King of Prussia—a good man. His mother was one of the most beautiful women of the world and was possessed of a rare character of strength and tenderness. She was Queen Louise, almost as well known as her son. William chanced to be the second son, and hence not heir to the crown. However, it seemed well at the time, for he was a delicate, feeble little fellow, causing his royal parents much anxiety. Queen Louise wrote many letters to her father, expressing solicitude for the little one, and he was guarded with the utmost care, and not allowed to do as his brothers on account of his frailty. It was not until after the famous battle of Leipsic, and when the prince was 16 years of age, that his father deemed him strong enough to enter the army. Every influence was raised to make him a soldier. While he yet wore jackets and short trousers a noble relative was appointed to train his brothers and himself in military exercises. The King was wont to peep through a crack of the door to watch his boy's maneuvers around the room. Prince William developed wonderfully in strength and military discipline. His ardor was aroused by reading the exploits of his ancestor, Frederick the Great, the founder of his country during his own childhood and by the tears of his mother. Scarcely was he 9 years old when Napoleon I. invaded Prussia and marched through the streets of Berlin in triumph. The young prince was hastily taken from place to place out of the way of the enemy. After the battle of Jena in which Napoleon was signally victorious, Queen Louise was obliged to flee in order to escape capture. With bitter anguish she said to her two eldest sons: "You see me weep. I weep for the downfall of my house and country. Recall these unhappy hours when I am no more, and weep such tears for me, as I do now for my country. But do not be satisfied with tears. Act. Develop your strength. Perhaps it may be your lot to deliver your country. Do not let yourselves be carried away by the degeneracy of the age. Be men." Prince William was rightly indignant when he learned that, on her flight, his mother was compelled to sleep in a little hovel where the snow beat in and drifted away as tear drops on her bed. The mother's wrong must have ever burned in the man's heart. When the Franco-Prussian war broke out in 1870 the gray-haired old King, in company with his only son, visited his mother's tomb. Father and son passed a long time in silent contemplation. He bade each other an affecting farewell. When the war was over, and he returned home a conqueror, having humiliated the old enemy, he again went to the hallowed sepulchre and placed upon it a laurel wreath. No man has ever been more devoted to the memory of a mother than has been Germany's aged Emperor. The Kaiser's mother died when only 34 full seasons had flown over her years. Ever since that time the King goes to her mausoleum at Charlottenburg each anniversary of her death and lays flowers upon the tomb. The world will ever revere the Emperor for this worthy act.

During his early years Prince William received an excellent education from teachers of distinction. He grew in strength and went to war in 1813, receiving the commission of a captain. The allies were, at this time, closing in upon Napoleon. In the battle of Bar-sur-Aube his father ordered him to go forward to a certain regiment. Regardless of whistling bullets, he dashed into the thick of the fight and obtained the desired information. For his bravery he was decorated with the Iron Cross. In March, 1814, the armies of the allied monarchs of England, Russia, Prussia and Sweden entered Paris. Prince William was with them, and saw Paris for the first time. He was destined to play a yet greater role about this same city. Napoleon was banished to Elba, and Prince William returned home with his Prussian countrymen. Shortly after his return he was confirmed in the Protestant church. He drew up a long declaration of thankfulness, and a consideration of his duties. He said: "With a grateful heart I recognize it as a great blessing that God has allowed me to be born in a high station of life; because in it I possess a better opportunity to cultivate myself intellectually, and because I can do better work and accomplish more good. I rejoice with all humility and am far from thinking that God has desired to prefer me to others, and am likewise far from considering myself better than others on account of my high birth. * * * I will never forget that a prince is also a man, and, in common with the lowliest of the people, has all the weaknesses and needs of human nature. * * * My powers belong to the world and to my country. I declare myself subservient to the laws and policy of the state. * * * I will ever remain true to my faith in Christ; will honor Him and will try to have my heart grow in love for Him. * * * I esteem it much greater to be loved than to be feared, or simply to possess a princely appearance. * * * I will begin each day with thoughts of God and my duty, and each evening I will carefully reflect on my conduct of the past day."

In 1815 Napoleon escaped from Elba and burst as a bombshell upon Europe. Once more war waged. Prince William marched with the Prussians against the escaped exile. Napoleon was beaten at Waterloo. Paris was taken and the young Prussian prince a second time paraded the boulevards of the gay capital. His life from this time onward was entirely devoted to the science of war. Not expecting to become a king, he purposed being a benefit to the army. He was rapidly promoted from rank to rank, resting in various parts of the kingdom. At the age of 32 he married Princess Augusta, of Saxe Weimar. Fetes and tournaments were held, presents were given to the poor, and weeks were given over to merry-making. It was like a wedding in the middle ages. His life was now one of quietness. He was a perfect soldier, an agreeable gentleman, not noted for a brilliant intellect, thoroughly upright, obstinate in his opinions, and tenacious of purpose. He was for a time governor of Baden. When Prince William was 43 years old, and the father of two children, the King died, and his son succeeded to the throne of Prussia as Frederick William IV. The new King, being childless, decreed that Prince William should henceforth be called Prince of Prussia, being heir to the crown. European countries continued sputtering and threatening for several years. The Prince of Prussia was advanced to commander-in-chief of the army. The revolutions of 1848 crazed the peoples of Europe. Louis Philippe was driven from the throne of France and Germany was seized with the infection. William Prince of Prussia stamped out the revolution in Baden and Berlin with resoluteness and relentlessness. While his brother, the King, was weak and vacillating in his policy the Prince of Prussia was in favor of strong measures. He had a horror of revolutions and repudiated the idea of popular sovereignty. At one of his brother's councils he flung his sword upon the table and vowed he would rather appeal to that weapon than consent to rule over a people who dared claim the right to "vote their own taxes." He was thoroughly hated by the people. So intense was the feeling against him that it was deemed best for him to quit the kingdom for a time. He repaired to London. There he was an associate of Prince Albert, Peel, Palmerston and Russell. One evening, when making a call upon the family of Baron Bunsen, he soon [illegible] offered him an armchair. He refused the same, and taking a plain one laughingly said: "Kings ought to be humble now for thrones are shaking." Upon his return to Germany he again lived in seclusion. During all these years the Prince of Prussia had full opportunity to see the weakness of his brother's course and to study the tendency of events. He was ripening definite

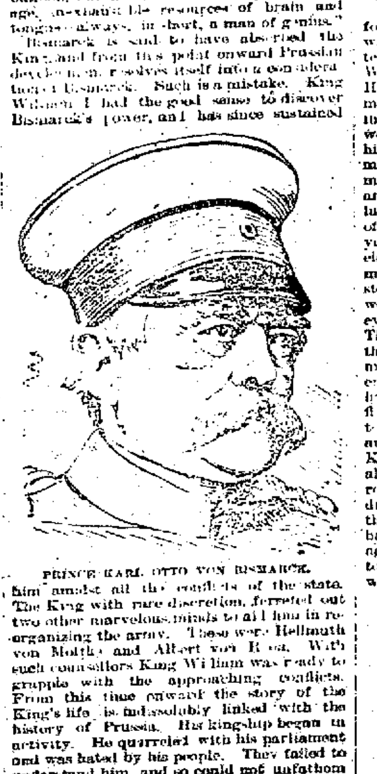


QUEEN LOUISE.

ideas and a strong will to execute them. Meantime he took an active interest in Masonry and was made grand master of the Free Masons of Prussia. He also served in the first parliament. Gradually he regained some of his lost popularity. The excitement and contests of government had shattered the health of the King. He sank into mental disease and died [illegible]. The Prince of Prussia became regent in 1858. He declared that "Prussia is ready everywhere to protect the right." He formed a new ministry which pleased the people. In less than two years the King died, and the Prince of Prussia became the monarch. He was 64 years of age, and was described as a "fine, sturdy, straight, big, soldierly old man." He was tall and strong. His manners were plain, hearty, frank and agreeable. In his military bearing his simplicity has been compared to that of Grant. However, he was not liked. He was considered too arbitrary. Only one good thing was said about him: "He was honest and would keep his word." The Prussians had perfect confidence in his integrity. He was crowned at Koenigsberg with great pomp. On that occasion he proclaimed to the world that he received his crown from the hand of God and not by any power from the people.

Amid all the grandees of Prussia and the representatives of other nations the Prince of Prussia, preceded by generals, marshals and royal officers, entered the old cathedral. Peals of music floated from choirs and bells and lost themselves in the recesses of the great building. The solemnly appareled King [illegible] before the altar. He was clad in a [illegible] uniform, and was enveloped in a royal mantle of ermine and red satin. The crown was borne in on a pillow of gold, costly material and fine workmanship. With great dignity the Prince lifted it, and before the vast multitude placed it upon his own head with his own hands, thus signifying that the crown came from heaven, and was not the gift of men. His policy at once became one to organize and increase the army. This policy was opposed by the parliament, which refused him the necessary money. The new King was obstinate. He believed what he wanted to do was for the best, and he proposed to do it. He prosecuted newspapers and snubbed politicians.

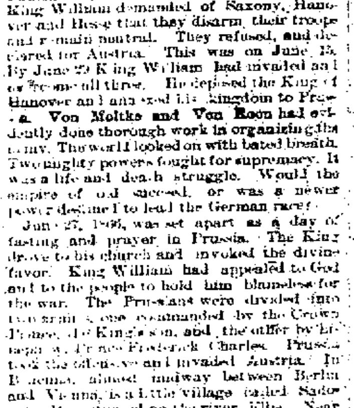
The claim of Emperor William I to be a great man, is constantly disputed. That he possessed one of the first elements of wonderful success must be acknowledged, from his insight into men. The next year after his coronation he selected as president of his ministry, Otto von Bismarck, perhaps the greatest statesman of modern times. An Englishman describes him as: "That marvelous compound of audacity and craft, candor and cunning, the profound sagacity of a Richelieu, the levity of a Palmerston; imperturbably good humored, illimitably unscrupulous; a patriot without lofty emotion, a Statesman who could sometimes condescend to be a juggler, a part bully, part buffoon, but always a man of supreme courage, insatiable resources of brain and tongue, a man, in short, a man of genius." "Bismarck is said to have absorbed the King, and from this point onward Prussian development resolves itself into a consideration of Bismarck." Such is a mistake. King William I had the good sense to discover Bismarck's power, and has since sustained



PRINCE KARL OTTO VON BISMARCK.

him amidst all the world as the state. The King with rare discretion, ferreted out two other marvelous minds to aid him in reorganizing the army. These were Hellmuth von Moltke and Albert von Roon. With such counsellors King William was ready to grapple with the approaching conflicts. From this time onward the story of the King's life is indissolubly linked with the history of Prussia. His kingship began in activity. He quarreled with his parliament and was hated by his people. They failed to understand him, and so could not unfathom the future, to see the glory their king was preparing for them. No public man in Europe was so unpopular as King William, unless it was his minister, Bismarck. Even in England it was "an article of faith that William was a blood-thirsty old tyrant, and his subjects all blockheads." Such was the unpropitious beginning of William I as King of Prussia.

Now to understand how the King came to found an empire, it must be remembered that at this time Germany was a loose confederation of a great many small countries, each jealous of the power of the other—almost as antagonistic as if they had been distinguished by language and race. Austria was the most powerful state in this confederation, with Prussia next. Austria was proud of her position as head of the German influence. Prussia rankled under the predominance of Austria. [illegible] was jealous of Prussia's power. [illegible] and Austria lost place. Each state [illegible] every means to weaken the other. [illegible] King William began the memorable [illegible]. Some pretext for war must be found. A glance at the map will show three [illegible] just north of Denmark, Schleswig, Holstein and Lauenburg. For years they [illegible] a bone of contention. They were German provinces but by the juggling of [illegible] marriages had come under the power of a Danish king. This was Frederick VII. He was the last monarch of his line. His successor made a decree annexing Schleswig and Holstein. The people of the duchies revolted, claiming that they were German and not Danish subjects. At this juncture Austria and Prussia interceded in behalf of the duchies. Austria was afraid to let Prussia do the work alone. Prussia desired to annex the duchies to her territory, but saw no way open. This was in the year 1864. The two nations took joint possession of the duchies, having but little trouble in overcoming Denmark. Harmony lasted but a short time. Frequently they were on the verge of war. Finally King William and the Emperor of Austria met and formed what is known as the compact of Gastein. By this agreement Austria was to have separate control of Schleswig and Prussia of Holstein, while for a money consideration Lauenberg was ceded to Prussia. This was a short-lived expedient. The conflicting policies of the two powers in the neighboring duchies constantly clashed. Bismarck managed to throw the blame upon Austria. Naturally the various German states took opposite sides in the dispute. King William issued a circular letter. He said: "Prussia, by its situation, its German character and the German patriotism of its rulers is required to seek its own security within the limits of Germany. For this purpose a reformation of the entire confederation is essential. If Prussia is not confident of Germany its situation imperils it, beyond most other states of Europe. But the fate of Prussia ultimately involves that of Germany, and if Prussia's strength were broken the share of Germany in European politics would be but a passive one. The German confederation in its present form, exposed to danger on every side, will fail in its purpose, and nothing can then save Germany from the fate of Poland." Austria and the smaller German states at



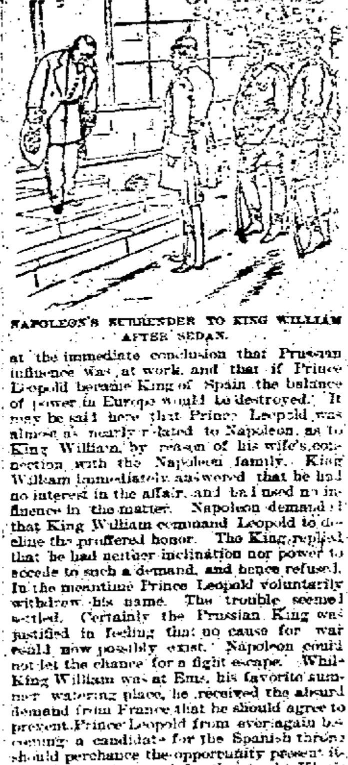
PORTION OF THE BERLIN PALACE IN WHICH EMPEROR WILLIAM LIVES.

once recognized the intention of King William and his crafty ministers to centralize Germany under Prussian control. Austria vigorously prepared for war. Even Prussia bitterly opposed the policy of her King. The King was determined. He walked rough shod over constitutional rights. In the month of June, 1866, the troops began to move, and the King at once issued a proclamation declaring that the cause for which Prussia took up arms was that of the union of Germany and the establishment of a par[illegible] King William demanded of Saxony, Hanover and Hesse that they disarm their troops and remain neutral. They refused, and declared for Austria. This was on June 15. By June 29 King William had invaded and overcome all three. He deposed the King of Hanover and annexed his kingdom to Prussia. Von Moltke and Von Roon had evidently done thorough work in organizing the army. The world looked on with bated breath. Two mighty powers fought for supremacy. It was a life and death struggle. Would the empire of old succeed, or was a newer power destined to lead the German race?

June 27, 1866, was set apart as a day of fasting and prayer in Prussia. The King drove to his church and invoked the divine favor. King William had appealed to God and to the people to hold him blameless for the war. The Prussians were divided into two armies, one commanded by the Crown Prince, the King's son, and the other by his nephew, Prince Frederick Charles. Prussia took the offensive and invaded Austria. In Bohemia, almost midway between Berlin and Vienna, is a little village called Sadowa. It is situated on the river Elbe. Near by tower far above the water's edge the battlements of the fortress Koeniggraetz. Here the two largest armies that had ever met stood facing each other. They numbered a quarter of a million of men each, and were to decide the fate of Central Europe. On the 28th of June the King arrived and took command in person. Gen. Benedek was at the head of the Austrian army. The Crown Prince of Prussia had not yet brought his division of the army up. But, fearing an attack from the Austrians, the King decided to anticipate them. The hot midsummer sun of July 3, 1866, burst forth with gorgeous splendor to look down upon slaughter and carnage, and the fate of an empire. At 8 o'clock the King mounted his horse. He rode a large blood bay charger, as handsome an animal as one could wish to see. The horse, though long dead, has been prepared for exhibition, and occupies a prominent place in the Hohenzollern museum in Berlin. The King was accompanied by Bismarck, Von Moltke, and Von Roon on his way to the battlefield. The fight had begun. The whole Prussian line was belching forth destruction. The Austrians were entrenched, and hurled back deadly responses.

A messenger had been sent the night before, ordering the Crown Prince forward with utmost haste. The battle became more terrible as the minutes sped away. King William grew anxious and forgot himself. He spurred his horse and rushed into the midst of the battle, where bullets and bursting shell endangered his life. His officers were astounded. Bismarck hurried after him, and upon reaching him, urged his majesty to retire from harm. Said the old monarch: "How can I ride away while my army is under fire?" And only with reluctance did he go back to the group of officers. The battle became terrible, and yet no Crown Prince was in sight. Ten, eleven o'clock passed by—noon came. Ammunition began to fail. The Austrians stood firm. The Prussians were growing weary. Yet the battle raged. Anxious eyes were cast to the left. It was 2 o'clock. The thunder of cannon was heard away in the distance. The rumbling noise was a merry sound to the soldiers of Prince Frederick Charles. The Crown Prince was at hand, and threw a fresh army into the conflict. The Prussians pressed on from village to village. The evening sun sank to rest, and a red suffusion enveloped the towers of Koeniggraetz, whither Austrian forces from all sides were hurrying in sad confusion and rout. King William was a hero. His soldiers thronged around him and, it is said, they wept for joy. He had shared their hardships and toils during the day, encouraging them and speaking comforting words to the wounded. As twilight came on the whole army joined in the old song, "Now All Thank God." The refrain was passed from hill to hill, while the sweet strains lulled many a dying hero on his way to other realms. Thus ended the battle of Sadowa, or Koeniggraetz. All the world marveled. The campaign had lasted but seven days. The struggle was virtually over. The Prussians pushed on to Vienna and encamped within sight of the city. A few unimportant battles took place about the city. But negotiations were in progress for peace. A treaty was made, by whose terms Schleswig and Holstein were ceded to Prussia, besides which Austria was compelled to pay a large war indemnity. In two months King William had added five provinces to his kingdom, covering an area of 25,000 square miles, and numbering 5,000,000 inhabitants. He had shown the power of his army, had placed Prussia at the head of German power, and had directed a course of civilization. Prussia went wild with delight. King William was a hero. To nod was but to have his wish gratified. The King himself became gracious. He granted general amnesty for all political offenses. His popularity was unbounded. His people began to grasp his intention, and his manifest honesty of purpose in reaching the end. The great result of the war was the formation of the North German Confederation, under a new plan proposed and directed by Prussia. Representatives of each state assembled in Berlin to discuss and adopt a constitution of union. This was in February, 1867. The work was carried on with patriotic enthusiasm. By the end of April the task was accomplished, and King William was made president of the new Germany. Prussia was to have the direction of the united armies, the control of foreign diplomatic affairs and the management of the postal system. King William sent abroad the proclamation: "The German Fatherland can maintain its peace, its rights and its dignity with its united forces." At last, after the lapse of centuries, Germany was once more united and a great power. Prussia was supreme. King William ruled. The King now administered affairs so wisely and honestly, and with such advantage to the common good, that instead of jealousies in the new Confederation, a spirit of patriotism permeated the whole people. The closest of friendly treaties were concluded with the South German states. Many men wished that all Germany could have been consolidated and formed into one grand empire. It seemed a chimerical and idealistic dream. The benefits of the new condition of affairs immediately manifested themselves. Foreign nations paid more deference to the North German confederation—business and commerce thrived.

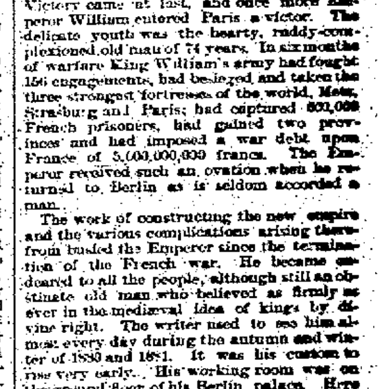
King William was wonderfully blessed. Not since the reformation had Germany possessed so many men of genius and learning. And the King was wise. He found out every one and employed him. The King was constantly busied in regulating his country. **King William's life is like a drama, with here and there a startling act. The plot develops and the loved King of** 75 years appears again prominently before the world in the most thrilling act. Prussia's success kindled the explosive French envy. Since King William had assisted in the defeat of Napoleon I, France had effervesced and solidified and re-effervesced and resolidified with curious frequency. Napoleon III was now the French Emperor. King William in 1867 had visited the Emperor as a guest. Apparently William was content with what had been done to appease his mother's anguish. Napoleon was losing popularity at home. France was at the effervescing point. Napoleon sought a foreign war to divert his people and strengthen himself. The pretext was found and the quarrel was sought with the King of Prussia. European complications formed the ostensible reason. Spain had dethroned Queen Isabella, and was in search of a new sovereign. Marshal Prim, of Spain, at the request of the Cortes, tendered the throne to Prince Leopold. Now it happened that this same Leopold was a member of the family of German Hohenzollerns, of which King William was the head. France jumped



NAPOLEON'S SURRENDER TO KING WILLIAM AFTER SEDAN.

at the immediate conclusion that Prussian influence was at work and that if Prince Leopold became King of Spain the balance of power in Europe would be destroyed. It may be well here that Prince Leopold was almost as nearly related to Napoleon as to King William through the [illegible] connection with the Napoleon family. King William [illegible] no interest in the affair, and had no influence in the matter. Napoleon demanded that King William command Leopold to decline the proffered honor. The King replied that he had neither inclination nor power to accede to such a demand, and hence refused. In the meantime Prince Leopold voluntarily withdrew his name. The trouble seemed settled. Certainly the Prussian King was justified in feeling that no cause for war could now possibly exist. Napoleon could not let the chance for a fight escape. While King William was at Ems, his favorite summer watering place, he received the absurd demand from France that he should agree to prevent Prince Leopold from ever again becoming a candidate for the Spanish throne should perchance the opportunity present itself. The reader can infer the sturdy King's reply. The King granted several interviews to Count Benedetti, the French ambassador, who was also at Ems, relative to the complications. King William finally refused another audience to Benedetti. On Wednesday morning, July 13, the King's erect and stately figure was seen on the promenade at Ems among other visitors. He was in company with two or three gentlemen, when he was approached by a little fat man with much gesticulation and animated talk. Count Benedetti was renewing the demands of France. Such conduct was naturally a great insult to the King. His majesty mildly spoke a word or two, then, turning upon his heel, left the irate Frenchman. The next morning the King left by special train for Berlin. The country was in a ferment. Crowds were at the depot. He said to the people: "I hope to see you all once more. God is my witness that I have not desired war, but if am forced to it I will maintain the honor of Germany to the last man." The King's ride was a triumphal journey. The country was aroused to wild enthusiasm and madness against the French. Tidings that France had declared war reached Berlin before the train which bore the King. When King William arrived in Berlin the streets near the depot were blocked with people. He walked towards his carriage in company with the Crown Prince, Bismarck, Von Roon and Von Moltke, and as he passed along the platform German ladies threw showers of bouquets upon him. The King reached his palace. The populace was wild. As the King entered his home, as if by a single impulse the vast crowd sang the national hymn with uncovered heads. As the hour reached midnight the King appeared before the palace, spoke to the crowd and told them that yet that night weighty matters had to be considered. He requested them to be quiet. At once the cry arose: "Home! Home!" and soon all was tranquil. The war began. King William and his army were ready. Not only did the German army possess maps of France, but it is said that the German officers knew all the cross roads and lanes. France declared war on July 15, 1870. On Aug. 3 Germany had three armies, numbering 450,000 men on the frontier of France, ready for action. Their leaders were the Crown Prince, Prince Frederick Charles and Gen. Steinmetz. The South German states had espoused the cause of Prussia. King William made a proclamation to the French, in which he said he was not fighting the French, but only their Emperor. He promised them protection and good treatment. To his praise, be it said, that he kept his word, and as a rule the Germans acted as friends rather than enemies in the places they captured. Numerous engagements took place, with victory generally in favor of the Germans. The three armies pressed into France. King William journeyed with his troops. A war correspondent described his arrival in Pont-a-Mousson, "an old man in a common coach, with a blue uniform covered thick with white dust, with an honest, rotund, rosy face." Aug. 18 the King commanded at the battle of Gravelotte. He was surrounded by the Crown Prince, Von Moltke, Von Roon and the American general, Sheridan. The King hardly said a word. His face is said to have had something almost plaintive in it. It was a furious battle. For ten hours the King was exposed to fire. A part of the time he sat upon an old ladder, one end of which rested upon a pair of scales while the other was supported by the carcass of a dead horse. His majesty remained on the field until the last gun was fired, and then made his supper of black bread and fat cold pork. The French were shortly confined in Metz, and surrounded in the little fortress of Sedan.

Wednesday, Sept. 1, dawned as a most beautiful morning. The weather was experiencing that mellow change from summer to autumn. It was the morning of the battle of Sedan. King William and his army had succeeded in completely surrounding Napoleon and his forces in the little citadel. "Never before in the world's history has there been such a butchery as went on during that great fight." It was the Waterloo of the Second Empire. All day the Germans poured showers of shot and shell into the town. From every side came destruction. The German circle grew smaller and smaller. The cordon of death was tightening upon Napoleon. Marshal McMahon was seriously wounded. Certain death stared every Frenchman in the face. Napoleon surrendered. He wrote to King William and said: "Not having been able to die at the head of my troops I lay my sword before your majesty." The youthful Prussian prince had witnessed the overthrow of the first Napoleon. The old King received the sword of the third Napoleon. King William wrote to the queen: "It is like a dream, even when one has seen it hour by hour developing itself. When I consider that after one great and successful war, I could not expect more glorious things yet to happen during my reign, and now behold this historical act accomplished, then I bow before God who alone has chosen me, my army, and my allies to perform what has happened, and has made us the instrument of His will. I can only look upon it in this light, and in humility praise God's guidance and grace." Napoleon was taken captive to a little castle near by, which King William had designated as the place of meeting. The King rode to the castle and dismounted, when Napoleon came out upon the steps to meet him. Their interview lasted only fifteen minutes. Napoleon afterward expressed himself as much impressed with the courtesy and kindness of the King. The war continued with almost unvarying success of the troops of the German King. Paris was invested and the memorable siege begun. The famous palace of Versailles, near Paris, became the headquarters of King William and his immediate advisers. For some time there had been a movement, commenced by the South German states, to form a union of all Germany, and proclaim King William of Prussia Emperor of united Germany. It was a wintry January day in 1871 when the idea became an accomplished fact. In the palace is a large room, whose walls are completely lined with mirrors. In this room Richelieu, Louis XIV and Napoleon I had planned their invasions of Germany. In this same room, with much ceremony and



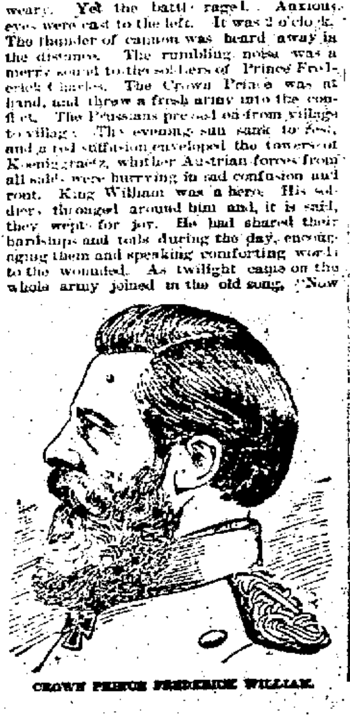
FOUR GENERATIONS OF HEIRS TO THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

military pomp, King William was proclaimed Emperor of Germany, and the title made hereditary in his family. Shortly afterwards the new Emperor ordered a part of this palace to be converted into a hospital. The walls were hung with costly paintings. Emperor William had them all carefully covered, so as to protect them from injury. The siege of the city was the most stupendous undertaking of modern warfare. Victory came at last, and once more Emperor William entered Paris a victor. The delicate youth was the hearty, ruddy-complexioned old man of 74 years. In six months of warfare King William's army had fought 156 engagements, had besieged and taken the three strongest fortresses of the world, Metz, Strasburg and Paris; had captured 400,000 French prisoners, had gained two provinces and had imposed a war debt upon France of 5,000,000,000 francs. The Emperor received such an ovation when he returned to Berlin as is seldom accorded a man.

The work of constructing the new empire and the various complications arising therefrom busied the Emperor since the termination of the French war. He became endeared to all the people, although still an obstinate old man who believed as firmly as ever in the medieval idea of kings by divine right. The writer used to see him almost every day during the autumn and winter of 1880 and 1881. It was his custom to rise very early. His working room was on the ground floor of his Berlin palace. Here early each morning he could be seen at the window. People never wearied of looking at him. The writer, while a student in Berlin, always joined the crowd before the Emperor's window to receive his morning smile. Every afternoon at 2 o'clock he took a drive in the Thiergarten. When his carriage was seen on the street the cry of "The Emperor! the Emperor!" quickly passed from mouth to mouth. Every one stopped and faced the street. As he passed, men, women and children made a most respectful bow. Men invariably removed their hats. The Emperor allowed no one to surpass him in politeness. I have frequently felt that his majesty must have grown weary on these rides on account of his constant salutations. Upon one occasion I stood alone in the Thiergarten as he passed by. I tipped my hat and received in return a hearty salutation and kindly smile. He looked strong and well. His hair was gray; deep wrinkles marked his face. His complexion was ruddy and clear. He looked like a man about 50 years of age. An adjutant always rode with him at this time. Formerly he frequently went alone. But in 1878, while passing along Unter den Linden, he was fired upon. Fortunately he escaped. This was in May. In the following month another assassin shot at the aged man and succeeded in dangerously wounding him. Since those attempts he rides with company. During this winter of 1880-81 the Emperor was a frequent attendant at the opera. I noticed him very particularly at several appearances of Miss Albani. He applauded heartily, and visited the ladies in the royal boxes between the acts. He did not manifest a particle of mental or physical weakness. He was as straight as an Indian athlete. He had but two children—a son and daughter. He lived to see his third successor—his great-grandson.

The kingship and emperorship of William I will always be known as the golden age of Germany.

PAUL WILCOX.



CROWN PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM.

The Kernel of the Argument.

[New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

A bushel of corn, when compacted into lard, or cheese, or butter, can find its market anywhere in the world where the cost of sending the corn itself would make a market for it impossible. Besides this, in the making of the lard or butter a manurial residue is left on the land, instead of being carried away to fertilize foreign fields. This is the kernel of the argument for mixed farming, instead of grain farming.

Also Deepest Place.

[Exchange.]

It is believed that the deepest water on the globe has been found in the Pacific ocean. In the latitude 11 degrees 24 minutes north, longitude 143 degrees 16 minutes east, English scientific explorers dropped the sounding line 4,575 fathoms, about five and one-fifth miles. The American steamer Tuscarora sounded 4,655 fathoms, east of Japan.

McKean County Miner
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Payable in advance, one year $1.50; six months, $1.00; three months, 50 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion. [illegible]
[illegible]
E. [illegible],
Editor and Proprietor.

Smethport, Pa., Oct. 9, 1885.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
MATTHEW S. QUAY,
Of Beaver County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
DANIEL T. MARTIN,
Of [illegible] Township.

[illegible] on a state ticket is a generous recognition of the veterans. [illegible] is none too much. Carr, Wadsworth, Wood and [illegible] are good representatives [illegible].—*Erie Herald.*

Hampton L. Carson, Esq., one of the ablest of Philadelphia's young independents, has, along with Joel J. Baily, repudiated the Cleveland republican anti-Quay movement in Philadelphia.

[illegible] Foraker and Gov. Hoadly have finally agreed to meet in forensic combat on two occasions before the election. The first bout was last evening at Toledo. The next will be on Saturday at Cincinnati.

The Chicago *Herald* remarks upon weather probabilities: "Indications in the democratic party are high temperature, excessive wind and profuse perspiration, followed by a cold wave radiating from the region of the Potomac."

The *State Zeitung*, the leading German newspaper of the entire country, last week gave notice that it would oppose the democratic party and candidates. It is a power in New York and other states. Many other German papers are doing the same thing.

When a republican [illegible] of Missouri was asked if he [illegible] that he was going to join the democracy, he replied that [illegible] the truth of [illegible] was the fact that he has been invited to take a drink and had not [illegible].

The Pennsylvania democratic congressmen [illegible] together [illegible] to start the appointment mill on [illegible] for the benefit of their hungry and needy constituents. Mr. [illegible] in the matter. That big neck does [illegible] after all.—*Pittsburg [illegible]*

[illegible] referring to the rumor of disaffection in the republican ranks in that city, says there is no truth in the report, and that [illegible] is not attributed to any more consideration than the disaffection of any other opponent of the republican party, as he has not been a member of that party for years.

[illegible], the most influential of all the names mentioned in connection with Philadelphia's mugwump movement against Col. Quay, publicly repudiates it. Though a former independent, he is not willing that his name should appear in a list with Vallandigham, whose family is chiefly noted for its copperheadism, and that of Bocock, son of a rebel brigadier of Virginia.

The New York *Tribune* has unearthed [illegible] former affiliation with Tweed, and now it is showing up his rebel [illegible] record as a soldier. The [illegible] general is fully associate on the democratic ticket as a candidate for lieutenant governor. His record is boiled down to a few words, and is simply this: "He never saw an engagement, never smelt gunpowder." These are the words of a fellow officer who was in his regiment from the beginning to the end of the war. When he finally resigned, General [illegible] accepted his resignation, with the words "accepted for the good of the service." And this is the proposed [illegible] of the soldier vote, [illegible]. Well, he will have a good time doing it.

WHAT GRANT WAS A REPUBLICAN.

Democrats have taken comfort for years in the assertion that Gen. Grant was an old democrat, but whatever may have been his leanings politically before the war, that event and the attitude of the democratic party in the north as the old time friend of treason and secession crushed out entirely Grant's love for that party. The democratic hostility to the republicans in the south after the war intensified his opposition to them. A brief extract from a speech of Gen. Grant delivered at Warren, O., September 28, 1880, as pertinent at this time as the same issues are alive to-day.

In this speech Gen. Grant declared himself a republican for many reasons, but for this above others: "I am a republican * * * because the republican party is a national party seeking the greatest good of the greatest number of her citizens. There is not a precinct in this vast nation where a democrat cannot cast his ballot and have it counted as cast, no matter what the predominance of the opposite party. He can proclaim his political opinions, even if he is only one among a thousand, without fear and without proscription on account of his opinions. There are fourteen states and localities in some others where republicans have not this privilege. This is one reason why I am a republican."

If Gen. Grant were living and in as good health to-day, we fear that the democrats would be obliged to class him among the anti-Blaine and pro-Blaine republicans, who believe that Americans of color have a right to every place to speak their convictions with unrestricted action, and their ballots without interference, and have their ballots fairly counted.—*Philadelphia Press.*

ANTI-QUAY MUGWUMPS.

From the campaign sign sent out by the Republican State Committee, we are able to obtain the political antecedents of the Philadelphia gang who are endeavoring to start an independent side-show to Day's circus. It appears that the young lawyer by the name of Eyre has called about him a number of young men who last year voted for Cleveland, and some older ones who did the same thing. It is not fair to mention all of the group named as having agreed to sign addresses against Col. Quay and the republican party, but it is fair to say that four of them were officers of the anti-Blaine convention held in New York on the 22d of July, 1884. Walter Wood and Francis B. Reeves were vice presidents, while Joseph Parrish and George H. Earle, Jr., were secretaries. Three others, Messrs. John McLaughlin, Edw. H. Cloud and Wm. C. Hannis are well known democrats. Twelve others were on the roll of Cleveland supporters in Philadelphia and vicinity. Two others, Vallandigham and Bocock, are known only through their family names, Vallandigham being the nephew of Clement L. Vallandigham, the most unpopular copperhead ever known to the country, and who was sent over the lines for treason, while Bocock is the son of a rebel brigadier of Virginia. Nearly all of the small group were active workers for Cleveland, and it is the thinnest kind of politics ever practiced to say that these men can properly inaugurate any movement which can be truthfully described as representing independent republican sentiment. It [illegible] for these men to attempt to masquerade as Blaine republicans. They were simply Cleveland mugwumps, and as such are naturally against Col. Quay, who cordially supported Blaine and Logan, and who in the army fought against the idol of Vallandigham and Bocock. Yet this small coterie will do whatever Mr. Hensel asks them to do, and will organize with a view to give him lists of former independent republicans to whom their own addresses and his abusive pamphlets will be sent under false pretense, and as such should be exposed in every county of the State.

UNNECESSARY.

The following argument against separate political organization for the temperance people is from the pen of Bishop Merrill of the M. E. church, which first appeared in the Chicago *Inter Ocean* under the head of "Prohibition and politics." To us the argument is unanswerable, and we hope all our temperance readers will give it a careful perusal. He says:

There are two methods of promoting prohibition. The one is with and the other is without separate political organization. Which is the preferable? Undoubtedly that which promises the permanent success of the cause in the shortest time and with the least friction and animosity. It may be that some cherish the conjecture that both methods can be employed, but this is a delusion. [illegible] adhere to it and make it successful by party methods or we must fail. There is no such thing as securing the sympathy and co-operation of the good men in the other parties while we are denouncing them [illegible] their party [illegible] join the new party which we propose for them. It is demonstrable [illegible] is a mistaken policy that will [illegible].

The usual argument in favor of this method is that the separate party was successful in the contest with slavery. This is an unsupported assumption. The separate party vote never reached [illegible] the proslavery power [illegible] control of the government [illegible] the contempt [illegible] the opposition. The separate party did not succeed. Providence interposed. Circumstances changed. Old party lines were disrupted, and the slave power was broken by influences which no man can trace to any separate political organization. The analogy is not complete. The precedent does not apply. The fallacy is manifest. It remains that no great reform involving moral elements has ever been successfully carried out in this country through the agency of separate political organization. One of the serious objections to this plan is that it cannot concentrate the temperance sentiment of the country. In spite of fate and good affections it will alienate many hundreds and thousands whose moral instincts are right and whose influence might be secured for prohibition on any plan that simply appeals to their consciences as men, as citizens and as christians.

This battle is too great to be fought by factions. It requires union, wisdom, prudence as well as courage and persistence. The prohibition party in its party organization includes only about three per cent. of the prohibition sentiment. The votes it casts will not amount to that much. In the State of Ohio, for instance, under very favorable circumstances, the direct vote for constitutional prohibition was 323,000, while the vote for party candidates was about 8,000. This is less than three per cent., and the proportion cannot be better in other places. In such leading prohibition states as Iowa and Kansas the ratio is much smaller. It is a mere faction. Its leaders are earnest and zealous, but they do not command the following [illegible]. Moderation is a virtue which in itself is not less [illegible] than the [illegible]. It is not to be assumed that wisdom [illegible], but it is scarcely to be believed that this very small minority in the ranks of prohibition have acquired a monopoly of this grace. In the multitude of the non-partisan friends of the cause there are some whose judgments ought to entitle them to respect, yet [illegible] the [illegible] of the politicians all voters are drawn [illegible] the [illegible] of the movement.

Constitutional provisions should never be made the basis of party organizations. The organic law of the state and the nation ought to have the support of all patriotic citizens of all parties. The only way to secure this end is to avoid thrusting platforms into the constitution. Prohibition of the liquor traffic can not be permanent until it is in the constitution, and it can not get into the constitution as a party measure. It is too broad for a party. Like the fundamental principles of the government, it must be the common ground of the better classes of both parties. Like the common school system, it touches interests too vital to the community to be made the foot ball of politicians. Parties divide on the interpretations of the constitution, not on the constitution itself. Interpretations form politics, and party issues relate to politics. This is the legitimate battle ground of politics. But there is a realm of principle beyond the conflicts of parties, where the moral character of the government rests upon the foundation of right, where the enduring elements of christian civilization crystalize in organic law—and to that broader realm of essential right this question of prohibition must come. Another serious objection to the party feature is that it renders it inexpedient and improper for the church to take the active part in the advocacy of the cause that is desirable.

In a word, then, the writer, after forty years of active work in the temperance cause, and was an advocate of every measure that promises restriction to the liquor traffic, and looking with grateful appreciation upon the growth of that moral sentiment which promises constitutional prohibition, deeply regrets the efforts to remove this great question from the proper place in the churches, in the homes, in the schools and in the unpartisan gatherings of the people, and its indentification with a political party, where his own and hundreds of thousands of other votes must be hushed or influential for good. He protests in the interests of the cause itself, a cause which has been sacred to him from his childhood, a cause which is higher and holier than any party, and broader than any political platform. He would not ask any existing party to adopt it as a party measure, and would never encumber it with a party organization. Hundreds of thousands in both the old parties will vote for prohibition, but will not go out of their parties to do it. Wise management will hold it where appeal can be made to men to support it regardless of party, on the broad ground of morality, humanity, and public utility, remembering that two-thirds of the real legislation of the country is non-partisan in its character, and that it is a mistake to suppose that this great measure must have a political party behind it to make it successful.

PROTECTION.

On Saturday evening last the Young Men's Protective Tariff Club of Pittsburgh visited Beaver, the home of Col. Quay, where they were most cordially received. Many residences were beautifully decorated and the town was illuminated with Chinese lanterns, red lights, &c. When the club reached the residence of Col. Quay it was introduced to him by John Jarrett, a member of the club and ex-President of the Amalgamated Association of Pittsburgh. After the introduction Col. Quay stepped to the front of his portico and addressed the club in quite a lengthy speech. His reference to the question of protection is well worth perusal and should be read by every Pennsylvanian who depends upon the workshops of our State for a livelihood. We quote the following extracts:

Millions of our people look for employment to our mines and factories and rolling mills and workshops. [illegible] the lowering of the tariff [illegible] consistent with [illegible] would have to accept lower wages than the products of their labor [illegible] the foreign market [illegible] If we were to [illegible] Europe to do our manufacturing for us. [illegible] Protection to home industry by means of high duties on foreign goods is the only [illegible] foreign competition. We have just had two years of business depression, not so great as that which succeeded the panic of 1873, but so serious as to [illegible] the [illegible] of all [illegible] and humane people. [illegible] without [illegible] This has [illegible] of inflated values [illegible] of the demand for them.

In the suggestions of a [illegible] tariff agitation [illegible] upon the business [illegible] under the [illegible] tariff. [illegible] things are sure to happen [illegible] the instance of a democratic president and a democratic secretary of the treasury [illegible] and finally pass a bill providing for the reduction of duties. This is what they threaten to do [illegible] the country. Republicans [illegible] this fall in the great states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia is needed to teach these ruthless disturbers of the country's industrial peace that they cannot play with our protective tariff as with a football. I ask the help of the Tariff Club of Pittsburg in teaching the democratic party this lesson.

WHAT COL. QUAY'S COMRADES SAY.

The democratic papers are making light of Col. Quay's record as a soldier, but here is what his old army comrades say of him. At a reunion of the surviving members of the 134th Pennsylvania volunteer regiment held in New Castle on the 27th of June last, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have known Col. Quay [illegible] at the battle of Fredericksburg on the 13th of December, 1862, preferring, in his own language, to die and be called a fool than to live and be called a coward [illegible] his private ends.

A Philadelphia journal says: "Conrad B. Day, the democratic candidate for state treasurer, was such a bitter copperhead during the war that he quarreled openly with many of his relatives in Philadelphia." In the light of these facts Mr. Hensel ought to pass the word among his democratic organs to discontinue their falsehoods about the military record of Col. Quay, who won a colonelcy in the union army.

On Tuesday of last week the republicans of Elk county met in convention and nominated [illegible] for district attorney and E. M. Rogers for jury commissioner. J. M. [illegible] was elected as delegate to next year's State Convention and instructed to support Gen. Beaver for governor. R. E. Cartwright was elected as chairman of the county committee, which means that no little vim will be thrown into the canvass.

—"A new cure for felons" is advertised by a New York firm. The Cleveland administration cures felons, or tries to do so, by appointing them to office.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our regular Correspondent.]

The corridors of the Washington hotels are again teeming with life. People are rapidly returning from the summer resorts. Strangers are beginning to be seen on the streets and the city is beginning to wear that animated appearance peculiar to the near approach of the congressional session. I am told that the real estate market is brisk and that the demand for houses and rooms is quite as great as at any previous time. Builders and architects are busy as are also dealers in building material. Except for a few months after the presidential election this city has known nothing of the business depression that has prevailed in neighboring cities. It is not remarkable that this is so. The influence of the federal government permeates every interest. The government clerks get their pay whether times are good or bad and they have no reason to feel hard up at one time more than another. Another thing that has prevented Washington from feeling the hard times of the last two or three years, which have so distressed other cities, is the constant influx of wealthy people who have made this city their home in the winter season. Washington is already at the head of scientific life in this country, and is rapidly increasing its influence in arts, literature and music.

The president has been overrun with callers and office seekers during the past week, while tourists, single and in battalions, have attended his informal Wednesday afternoon receptions. I attended one of these receptions last week. The crowd [illegible] was late, but finally the [illegible] doors [illegible] the east room to the private corridor were thrown open, and the big [illegible] form of Mr. Cleveland was seen coming along the passage. A gentleman and a lady accompanied him. The trio walked slowly until they were near the large [illegible], then the president [illegible] and made a half circle toward the semi-circle of humanity waiting for him. His right hand was [illegible] to grasp the first one he came in contact with, and his [illegible]. The president's hand closed [illegible] the [illegible] rapidly by. The president smiled, bowed and said a few words as the [illegible] required.

The return of a large number of statesmen who have buckled on their armor for the winter campaign has caused an [illegible] increase in the list of [illegible] callers [illegible] to present their claims or those of their proteges [illegible]. Notwithstanding the fact the president maintains his custom of receiving general callers in the east room and giving all visitors the opportunity of shaking him by the hand. The army of general visitors was unusually large during the past week. Strangers flocked to the white house by the hundreds, so that when the president comes into the east room he finds it crowded, and the ordeal through which he has to pass is a trying one. Some are willing to pass [illegible] half for a few moments conversation.

Washington, Oct. 5, '85. R.

A Judicial Contest Ended.

The supreme court of Pennsylvania, now in session at Pittsburg, [illegible] handed down its decision yesterday in the now famous Butler-Lawrence judgeship contest. The decision of the court below [illegible] and the [illegible] The appeal of the contestants was dismissed.

The history of the case [illegible]. The judicial apportionment act passed by the Legislature of 1883 created the 17th judicial district out of the counties of Butler and Lawrence, giving it two judges learned in the law. Each party ran separate judicial tickets, taking one candidate from each county. The district being largely republican [illegible] the republicans [illegible] would have been elected. Judge McJunkin [illegible] candidate [illegible] democratic candidate and divided the republican vote in Butler county, thus giving both the republican and democratic candidates of Lawrence county a greater number of votes than was cast for either of the Butler county candidates.

The commissions were issued to Hazen and McMichael, the two Lawrence county candidates. Candidates [illegible] and Bredin of Butler, then brought suit to have the commissions revoked and given to them on the ground that Butler county possessed more than the forty thousand inhabitants which entitled it to a separate judicial district and should elect its judges. This was an entirely new question as to the meaning of the new constitution and turned upon whether the constitutional provision made separate districts [illegible]. The lower court decided that [illegible] the legislature had discretionary power in the case and that the voters of counties attached together, counties having the forty thousand inhabitants, could not be disfranchised in the election of judges any more than in the election of other officers. The supreme court sustained this view and it is probable that the decision will end any further litigation upon this point. Had the decision been the other way there are several districts in the state in which the same question would have been raised.—*Phila. Times* of Oct. 6th.

The Huntingdon *Journal* has been one of the most outspoken independent republican papers in Pennsylvania. Through the [illegible] of the party it represents the democrats of Huntingdon county have for several years had the softest kind of a snap, almost universally electing their candidates on the [illegible] ticket, while the republican end of it would be left "out in the cold." A good many republicans in the State will be glad to read the following, which appeared in last week's *Journal*:

"There will be no split-up republicans in this county in the future, if the court knows itself and we think she does. Last fall's lesson was a salutary one to those republicans who supposed they had a grievance and fused with the democrats; the democratic portion of the ticket was elected, while the republican portion was left in the lurch. Hereafter Huntingdon county republicans will take their politics straight, which means the defeat of our friends, the enemy, every time."

—The Albany (Georgia) washerwoman who astonished the community by announcing that she had named her twins Mary Magdalene and Virgin Mary has a good second in the [illegible], Iowa, woman who has called hers Gasoline and Kerosene. It is supposed that Gasoline is the girl baby.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Remarkable Case.

Mrs. Henry Ellis, 500 Scott street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, writes: "Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co., Columbus, O.: I am induced by a sense of duty to the suffering to make a brief statement of your remarkable cure of myself. I was a most miserable sufferer from the various annoying and distressing diseases of delicate persons, which caused me to be confined to my bed for a long time, being too weak to even bear my weight upon my feet. I was treated by the most reputable physicians in our city, each and all saying they could do nothing for me. I had given up all hopes of ever being well. In this condition I began to take your Manalin and Peruna, and I am most happy to say in three months I was perfectly well—entirely cured, without any appliances or support of any kind."

Mr. G. A. Procul, New Portage, Summit County, Ohio, writes: "My wife has been sick for about five years. In the first place the doctor called it leucorrhœa, and treated it about one year, and she grew worse, and turned to ulceration of the womb, and was treated for that two years, but she grew worse and the doctor gave her up. Then I employed Dr. Underwood, one of the best doctors of Akron, but after his treatment she grew worse. She was paralyzed; she had lost all of the sense of feeling and her eyesight. She could not walk for nearly two years. About six months ago Underwood gave her up. She tried your Peruna. She has taken three bottles, and it did more good than any other medicine. The paralysis has about left her, her eyesight is getting better. We will continue the use of Peruna until she is well."

Mr. Isaac Nicodemus, Schellsburg, Bedford County, Pa., writes: "I am induced, by a sense of duty to the suffering, to make a brief statement of your remarkable help, as a sufferer of catarrh in my head and throat. I doctored with one of the best physicians in our place for that dreaded disease, catarrh, and found no relief. But in 1883 I lost my speech, and was not able to do any kind of work for near three years. I could neither eat nor sleep. Peruna and Manalin did wonders for me. I used three bottles of Peruna and one of Manalin, and now I am in better health than I have been for ten years, and I can heartily recommend your medicine to all suffering from that dread disease, catarrh."

Mr. I. W. Wood, Mt. Sterling, Ohio, says: "Your medicine gives good satisfaction. My customers speak highly of its curative properties."

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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

as a cough [illegible] before [illegible] the [illegible] were cold [illegible] coughs. [illegible] for some [illegible] Cherry [illegible] Steeo [illegible] by the [illegible] me [illegible] ng an [illegible] diseases.

Thousands of [illegible] to the prompt cure of [illegible] affections, by the [illegible] Pectoral. Be[illegible] cheapest [illegible].

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On the Loss of
MANHOOD

[illegible] the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary [illegible] Nervous Debility, and [illegible] Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D. [illegible]
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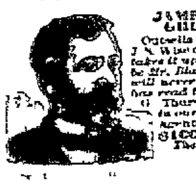

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LEGAL.

List of Petit Jurors.

Drawn for Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held the Third Monday of October, 1885.

Austin, Orin—Bradford Tp.
Bullock, G. H.—Bradford city.
Baker, J. W.—Bradford city.
Baker, John—Smethport.
Bishop, Amos—Smethport.
Barden, E. A.—Eldred borough.
Cook, Henry—Keating.
Coleman, Henry—Liberty.
Diffenbacker, A.—Hamilton.
Daley, Joseph—Rixford.
Eastwood, A. S.—Liberty.
Etter, Eli—Sergeant.
Fitch, A. B.—Sergeant.
Fairchilds, L. D.—Kansas Branch.
Fullmer, W. K.—Liberty.
Griffith, Geo.—Wetmore.
Gannon, J. H.—Rew.
Groff, Charles—Sawyer.
Gridley, O. W.—Gridley.
Gould, Charles—Melvin Farm.
Griffin, G. R.—Bradford city.
Haggerty, John—Bradford city.
Houghton, J. M.—Bradford Tp.
Hyde, W. P.—Kendall.
Irons, Orin—Keating.
Lain, R. T.—Bradford city.
McMahon, M.—Bradford city.
McClure, J. F.—Keating.
Maxwell, A. J.—Port Allegany.
Nelson, John—Hamlin.
Ohlwiler, Chas.—Turn Hollow.
Perkins, A. A.—Keating.
Phillips, A. C.—Summit.
Robinson, W. S.—Kendall.
Sharp, C.—Gilmore.
Smith, E. J.—Oil Valley.
Smith, Casper—Keating.
Sheldon, Chas.—Keating.
Weisbrod, E. V.—Red Rock.
Wood, F. D.—Bradford city.

A. F. BANNON, Sheriff.

D. F. PATTISON, F. F. CLARK, Jury Commissioners.

Attest: JNO. R. SHOEMAKER, Clerk.
Smethport, Pa., Sept. [illegible] 1885.

Trial List,

FOR THIRD MONDAY OF OCTOBER, 1885.

1. Ella Jane Pendleton, by her next friend Joseph [illegible] vs William F. Pendleton. No. 24 February term 1885. Divorce. Answer filed.
2. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for use of the county of McKean vs Pat. L. [illegible] and John [illegible]. No. 251 May term 1881. Sci. Fa. sur Recognizance. Plea—nul tiel record.
3. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for use of the county of McKean vs Harry English, P. I. Kearns, F. G. Sutherland, Thos. Parsons, James Bowser, J. F. R[illegible] and Wm. C. Kennedy. No. 270 February term 1885. Sci. fa. sur recognizance. Plea—nul tiel record.
4. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for use of the county of McKean vs Harry English, P. I. Kearns, F. G. Sutherland, Thos. Parsons, James Bowser, J. F. R[illegible] and Wm. C. Kennedy. No. 271 February term 1885. Sci. fa. sur recognizance. Plea—nul tiel record.
5. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for use of the county of McKean vs James Mack, John M[illegible] and John W. Boggs. No. 2[illegible] February [illegible] Sci. fa. sur recognizance. Plea—nul tiel record.
6. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for use of [illegible] county of McKean vs [illegible] and Thos. [illegible] No. 2[illegible] February term 1885. Sci. fa. sur recognizance. Plea—nul tiel record. [illegible]
7. [illegible]
8. [illegible] Crawford [illegible] September term 1884. [illegible]
9. [illegible] February [illegible]
10. [illegible] vs The N. Y. L. E. & W. R. R. Co. No. [illegible] September term 1884. [illegible] not [illegible]
11. [illegible] vs R. R. [illegible] No. 5[illegible] May term 1884. Trespass [illegible] Plea—non assumpsit [illegible] set off with leave, &c.
12. Dan [illegible] vs The [illegible] R. R. No. 139 [illegible] Case. Plea—not guilty.
13. [illegible] J. M. Fuller, S. I. King, H. A. Fuller and W. H. [illegible] partners as King, Fuller & Co. No. 181, Sept term 1882. Assumpsit. Plea—nul tiel record, &c.
14. N. D. Frost vs Maria A. Harm. No. 47 Sept term, 1882. Assumpsit. Plea—non assumpsit, payment with leave, &c. and set off.
15. The Relief [illegible] vs The [illegible] R. R. Co. [illegible] Sept term 1882. Trespass quare clausum fregit. Plea [illegible]
16. [illegible] Parker [illegible] John Comfort [illegible] vs [illegible] No. [illegible] Sept term 1882 [illegible]
17. [illegible] vs W. F. Jordan and John H. Markham as Markham & Jordan. No. 42 December term 1882. Appeal. Plea—nil debit.
18. [illegible] of James B. [illegible] No. 6 December term 1882. Appeal. Plea—nil debit.
19. N. Y. L. E. & W. R. R. for use of F. H. [illegible] vs T. H. Frost and M. T. Hollahan, doing business as Frost & Hollahan. No. 7[illegible] December term 1882. Appeal. Plea—nil debit.
20. [illegible] Hazzard vs [illegible] Mahone. No. [illegible] December term 1882. Appeal. Plea—nil debit.
21. Maria A. Harm vs N. D. Frost. No. 204 December term 1882. Assumpsit. Plea—non-assumpsit, payment set off with leave, &c.
22. [illegible] Davis surviving partner of J. [illegible] Davis & [illegible] vs J. S. Br[illegible] No. 251 December term 1882. Trespass vi et armis. Plea—not guilty.
23. Amos Steelsmith vs W. D. James, J. J. Johnston, lately doing business as James & Johnston. No. 2[illegible] December term 1882. Assumpsit. Plea—non assumpsit, payment set off, &c.
24. Charles [illegible] and [illegible] Pemberton Morris, trustees of estate, formerly of William Bingham [illegible] vs Allison J. Wheeler and Albert Wright. No. 133 December term 1882. Trover under provisions of the act of 26th March, [illegible] for cutting timber, trees, &c. Plea—not guilty.
25. Hall & [illegible] use of [illegible] Richardson vs Geo. Van Campen, Geo. Van Campen Jr. and J. Van Campen as Geo. Van Campen & Sons. No. 4[illegible] December term 1882. Appeal. Plea—nil debit.

CASTORIA
for
Infants and Children

What gives our Children rosy cheeks,
What cures their fevers, makes them sleep;
Castoria.
When Babies fret, and cry by turns,
What cures their colic, kills their worms,
Castoria.
What quickly cures Constipation,
Sour Stomach, Colds, Indigestion;
Castoria.
Farewell then to Morphine Syrups,
Castor Oil and Paregoric, and
Hail Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to Children that I recommend it as superior to any medicine known to me."—H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
The Centaur Company, 182 Fulton St., N. Y.

CENTAUR
LINIMENT

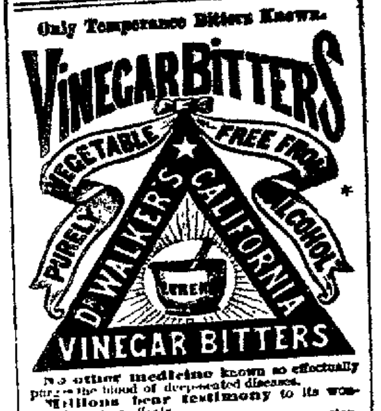
An absolute cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Pain in the Back, Burns, Galls, &c. An instantaneous Pain-reliever.

For Rent.

The Hotel Building located at Hamlin Station on the B. N. Y. & P. R. R. (Clermont Branch.) Building in good locality and excellent repair. Also a Blacksmith Shop for rent at same place, with good set of tools. Terms reasonable. Enquire of
Mrs. John Diehl,
or E. L. Keenan,
Smethport, Pa.
13-tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Only Temperance Bitters Known.



No other medicine known so effectually purges the blood of deep-seated diseases.
Millions bear testimony to its wonderful curative effects.
It is a purely Vegetable Preparation, made from the native herbs and roots of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol.
It removes the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health.
It is the great Blood Purifier and Life-giving Principle, a Gentle Purgative and Tonic, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the power of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to.
The Alterative, Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Anti-Bilious, Solvent, Diuretic and Tonic properties of Vinegar Bitters exceed those of any other medicine in the world.
No person can take the Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.
Bilious, Remittent, Intermittent and Malarial Fevers are prevalent throughout the United States, particularly in the valleys of our great rivers and their vast tributaries during the Summer and Autumn, especially during seasons of unusual heat and dryness.
These Fevers are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these organs, is absolutely necessary.
There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as it will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.
Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with Vinegar Bitters. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed.
It Invigorates the Stomach and stimulates the torpid Liver and Bowels, cleansing the blood of all impurities, imparting life and vigor to the frame and carrying off without the aid of Calomel or other minerals, all poisonous matter from the system. It is easy of administration, prompt in action, and certain in its results.
Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Pneumonia, Dizziness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are at once relieved by Vinegar Bitters.
For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, the Bitters have no equal. In these as in all constitutional Diseases Walker's Vinegar Bitters has shown its great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.
Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners as they advance in life, are subject to Paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take occasional doses of Vinegar Bitters.
Skin Diseases, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Swellings, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations, Humors and diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of the Bitters.
Pin, Tape and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like Vinegar Bitters.
Measles, Scarlet Fever, Mumps, Whooping Cough, and all children's diseases may be made less severe by keeping the bowels open with mild doses of the Bitters.
For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or the turn of life, this Bitters has no equal.
Cleanse the Vitiated Blood when its impurities burst through the skin in Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when, and the health of the system will follow.
In conclusion: Give the Bitters a trial. It will speak for itself. One bottle is a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.
Around each bottle are full directions printed in different languages.
R. H. McDonald Drug Co., Proprietors, San Francisco, Cal., and 529, 531 & 533 Washington St., Cor. Charlton St., New York.
Sold by all Dealers and Druggists.
[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mason & Hamlin

ORGANS:
Highest Honors at all great World's Exhibitions for eighteen years. One hundred Styles, $22 to $900. For Cash, Easy Payments or Rented. Catalogues free.

PIANOS:
New mode of Stringing. Do not require one-quarter as much tuning as Pianos on the prevailing wrest-pin system. Remarkable for purity of tone and durability.

ORGAN AND PIANO CO.
154 Tremont St., Boston. 46 E. 14th St. (Union Sq.), N. Y. 149 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Agents Wanted for our New Book.
The "SPY OF THE REBELLION," which is selling by the Tens of Thousands. No competition. Only book of its kind. The "SPY" reveals many secrets of the war never before published. A graphic account of the conspiracy to assassinate Lincoln. [illegible] in the Rebellion [illegible] The "SPY" is the most thrilling war book ever published. [illegible] hundreds of Press and Agents. Testimonials [illegible] A large handsome book. [illegible] pages. [illegible] illustrations. [illegible] "Agents [illegible]
G. A. W[illegible]

LEFFEL'S
IMPROVED
IRON Wind Engine.

ALL THE PARTS MADE OF
MALLEABLE & WROUGHT IRON.
No Shrinking, Swelling or Warping.
The Lightest Running, Strongest and Easiest to Control Wind Engine in the WORLD. The [illegible] is CHEAPEST. Send for Circulars to the
SPRINGFIELD MACHINE CO.
Springfield, Ohio.

E. B. McCOY
Druggist & Pharmacist
No. 34 Main Street,
SMETHPORT, PA.

Fresh and Reliable Drugs, Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes, Patent Medicines, Fine Stationery, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, And a Full Line of Cigars Always On Hand.
Prescriptions Accurately Compounded Night or Day.
An Electric night bell connected with sleeping room gives special facilities for night calls.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BANNER SKATE.
ATTENTION, RINK OWNERS!

Here is a Skate unlike anything else presented in America.

It has a *Spring Steel Foot Board* (heavily nickeled, but not polished), and possesses the full elasticity of the Club Skate—yet it will be furnished at a price not greatly exceeding that of the ordinary Rink Skate.

Its construction is of the most thorough and satisfactory character.

Rink managers will do well to consider the merits of a Skate combining features of practical worth in so attractive a form as detailed herewith.

The "BANNER SKATE" may be made a drawing card at a very slight additional outlay beyond that necessary for common skates, and we invite special correspondence with Rink men generally, to whom we will send prices on application.

BANNER SKATE WORKS,
RICHMOND, IND.

A. T. PALMER,
(Successor to G. R. & C. H. Moore,)
—LIVERY,—
Feed and Sale Stables!
AMPLE STABLE ROOM FOR 50 HORSES

First-class and reliable Double or Single Rigs and Saddle Horses.

Team work of every description done promptly.

We extend to the public every facility for the prompt and economical transaction of all business they may favor us with.

Office at Water street Barn, near Court House. A. T. PALMER.
Smethport, Pa., July 2, 1885.

MASONIC HALL
FURNITURE STORE!
Specht & Sasse

We are now settled in our new store and are prepared to furnish the people of this vicinity and county with

FURNITURE
of all kinds and of
PRICE AND QUALITY
to suit the purchaser.
Undertaking in all its branches.
Full and Complete Line of
WALL PAPER!
Constantly on Hand.
Friends and patrons are invited to
CALL AND SEE US
in our location, and
Look at our Stock
SPECHT & SASSE,
Main St., Smethport, Pa.

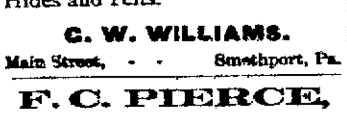
M. A. SPRAGUE'S
HARDWARE STORE,
Opposite the Grand Central,
IS HEADQUARTERS FOR
Hardware, Stoves, Tinware,
House Furnishnig Goods
SILVERWARE,
Cutlery, Lamps,
Glass, Lead, Oils, Paints, Putty,
Farmers' and Mechanics' Tools.
In fact everything usually kept in a First Class Hardware store. The Closest buyers and best judges of what they buy concede the fact that more goods of same quality can be bought for less money at the above store than any other place in the Country.
A COMPETENT TINNER
Always on hand ready to do work on short notice.

Specht & Sasse,
PRACTICAL UNDERTAKERS,
Having purchased an elegant new Hearse, are prepared to attend all calls incident to their profession.

The Best
Meat and Vegetable
MARKET!
—IN—
SMETHPORT

I am prepared to furnish the people of the town and adjacent country with
Fresh meat, Ham, Sausages, Salt meats, Corned Beef, Lard, Chickens, &c.
—ALSO,—
VEGETABLES
IN THEIR SEASON.
A FIRST CLASS LINE OF
FAMILY GROCERIES
AT PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.
A Full Line of
CANNED GOODS
Highest market price paid for Hides and Pelts.
C. W. WILLIAMS.
Main Street, - - Smethport, Pa.

F. C. PIERCE,



Surgeon Dentist,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Office—Over L. W. Mason's Hardware Store, Main Street.
Preservation of natural teeth a specialty.

SILVER MOUNTAIN
GRANITE, MARBLE
—AND—
STONE WORKS!
SMETHPORT, PA.

WM. H. MARTIN,
Sole Proprietor.
FREDERICK HESS,
Sole Authorized Agent.

TO THE PUBLIC!

Having recently purchased the "SILVER MOUNTAIN GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS," formerly owned by John Digel, I will continue the business, and in addition to his famous "SILVER MOUNTAIN GRANITE," which has withstood the elements for a century without mossing, crumbling or defacing, and which has proved itself the most durable, as well as desirable stone for monumental purposes, I will add to his usual stock—

Scotch Granite,
Gray Granite,
Pebbled Granite,
And the now famous
Red Granite,
from the quarries on the coast of Maine.

I will do all manner of Marble Work that parties may desire, either in American, Italian or Antique Marbles.

To all parties ordering at the shop, I will give ten per cent. discount from list price.

I have arranged with parties in Boston for granite polishing, am therefore able to give prices that cannot be duplicated in any granite or marble work.

☞ Call and see us, get our prices and compare the work.

Smethport, May 1, 1885. tf

MILK! MILK! MILK!

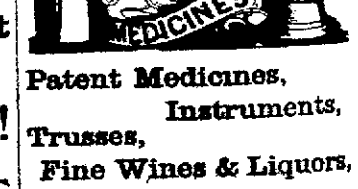
The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that his arrangements are finally complete, and that on Monday, February 2, he will establish a

NEW MILK ROUTE!
Pure, Fresh and Rich Milk.
At 6 Cents a Quart

until Spring, when the price will be reduced. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

Wm. Ramer.
Smethport, Pa., Jan'y 2, 1885.-tf.

BRICK DRUG STORE!
No. 47 Main Street.
Constantly on hand the Largest and Most Complete stock of



Patent Medicines,
Instruments,
Trusses,
Fine Wines & Liquors,
Condition Powders,
Fancy Stationery,
Toilet Sets,
CIGARS, TOBACCO,
And a General Supply of Everything Found in a First-Class Drug and Fancy Store.
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded Day and Night.
Dr's Freeman and Wells Office in Store.
H. C. WELLS
Smethport, Pa., March 6th, 1885.

Guide to Success
☞ In Business and Society ☜

The most universally useful book ever published. It tells completely HOW TO DO EVERYTHING in the best way, How to be Your Own Lawyer, How to Do Business Correctly and Successfully, How to Act in Society and everywhere. A gold mine of varied information to all classes for constant reference. AGENTS WANTED for all or spare time. To know why this book of REAL value and attractions sells better than any other apply for terms to
H. B. SCAMMELL & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
29-4m

The Cream of all Books of Adventure
Condensed Into One Volume.
PIONEER AND DARING
HEROES AND DEEDS.

The thrilling adventures of all the hero explorers and frontier fighters with Indians, outlaws and wild beasts, over our whole country, from the earliest times to the present. Lives and famous exploits of DeSoto, LaSalle, Standish, Boone, Kenton, Brady, Crockett, Bowie, Houston, Carson, Custer, California Joe, Wild Bill, Buffalo Bill, Generals Miles and Crook, great Indian Chiefs and scores of others. Splendidly Illustrated with 175 fine engravings. AGENTS WANTED. Low priced, and beats anything to sell.
STANDARD BOOK CO.,
610 Arch St., PHILADELPHIA, Pa.
23-4m.

McKean County Miner

Smethport, Pa., Oct. 9, 1885.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

[illegible]

LOCAL AND HUMOROUS.

[illegible]

This seems like winter.

Smethport is crowded with strangers this week.

The snow capped hills on Thursday morning reminded those who have seen them of the Rocky Mountains on a small scale.

We are indebted to Miller Sandes, Esq., for a basket of delicious apples of the Strawberry and Lady species.

Drilling on the Smethport Gas Co.'s well was stopped at 1734 feet. Neither oil nor gas was found in sufficient quantity to pay.

The office of the new medical firm [illegible] & Burdick is in the north west [illegible] of the east end of the Wright [illegible] Find it, will you.

[illegible] of Kane has returned [illegible] He can be found at his office near [illegible] Magowan's drug store at all times [illegible] Kane Leader.

A highly successful session of the Teachers' Institute of McKean county is being held in Kittredge Opera House. A report of the proceedings will appear in our next issue.

Post [illegible] G. A. R. will celebrate next Thanksgiving day and evening by a festival [illegible] and a dance in the [illegible] all of which will be held in the [illegible] Particulars hereafter.

The following note from a girl's father [illegible]

The Pierce House has been repainted and is now one of the most attractive to the weary traveler of all the public houses. No better meal can be procured in the county than is dished up to the patrons of the Pierce House.

[illegible] McKean county [illegible] $37 [illegible]

The Star Publishing Co. of Bradford has moved their printing office into [illegible] commodious rooms in the Produce Exchange building, one of the finest in the city. The country fellows will hardly [illegible]

The Warren Mail says that Harry [illegible] has received the appointment of [illegible] at Chandlers Valley in that county. [illegible]

A Norwich correspondent says that [illegible] intends to take up his [illegible] in Rochester. This is news to many of the citizens of Smethport who sincerely hope it is not true. Mr. [illegible] is valuable to the community not only as a devoted christian minister but [illegible] citizen.

Mr. Wm. Dunbar, the new P. M. at Farmers [illegible] has perpetrated a huge joke on the patrons of that office who reside in and the Farmers Station by moving the office up to Newman's mill, a mile south of its former location. Our good [illegible] friend Bill Windsor, is not in as amiable a mood on this business as he might be.

Not in the memory of the oldest inhabitant has the road over Bush hill been as good as it is at present. We know not who the supervisors of Keating township are, but they deserve great credit for the work.—Reporter. Their names are W. A. Young and Turney Mc[illegible] and they are two of the best supervisors Keating township ever had.

Jerry Brewer of Norwich, who is always welcome, called on Monday. He says that the new Centennial potatoes yielded largely this year and did not rot, while the late Rose is almost a total failure. He told what might be considered a whopper of a story about another new species called the Dakota Red, from five [illegible] of which Ira Burlick raised five bushels. That will do for the head of [illegible] Creek.

Col. Wilcox is slowly recovering from the injuries he received in the runaway accident last week. He experiences considerable pain in his head and up to the present time has had comparatively no use of his arms. He will be confined to his bed some time, but [illegible]

The last excursion to Niagara Falls [illegible] B. N. Y. and P. R. R. for the season comes off Sunday. Trains over [illegible] Clermont branch will leave as follows: Clermont at 7:30 a. m., Colegrove at [illegible], Smethport at 7:50, Farmers Valley at 8:00 and Larabee at 8:25. The train will arrive at Niagara Falls at one [illegible] p. m. and leave about seven p. m. [illegible] fare for round trip from Clermont is $[illegible], from Colegrove $3.50 and from Smethport, Farmers Valley and Larabee [illegible]

"I suppose I'll have to go; but, in [illegible] it wasn't my fault," said a pretty servant girl when the mistress of the house surprised her husband hugging [illegible] "Oh, no, don't think of going," [illegible] the practical mistress, "since you have been with us we are saving money. My husband remains in of evenings, waiting for chances to hug you, and I stay in to watch him. His remaining at home saves from $1.50 to $3 in his pocket every night, and I'll want some of the money shortly for a new dress, and there will be trouble if I don't get it. Oh, no, don't. What married woman will not have a pretty servant girl about the house? But when a pretty servant girl will condescend to get pretty clothes I'm willing to tolerate her."—Philadelphia Daily Herald.

PERSONAL MENTION.

We would deem it a favor if those having friends visiting in this place would notify us by postal or by leaving a notice at this office.

H. O. [illegible] of Bradford is registered at the Grand Central.

C. R. Casclosky, of Bradford, is stopping at the Chautauqua House.

Prof. Wm. Mason Evans of New York is stopping at the Grand Central.

Dr. G. H. Preston of Kane was a guest at the Wright House on Tuesday.

Dr. F. C. Pierce and wife returned Tuesday evening from a few days visit to Warren.

Walter Anderson of the Riddell House, Bradford, was a guest at the Wright House on Tuesday.

Charley Slack, Eldred's most considerable, gave us the news from the land of floods on Monday last.

Miss Julia Brooks of Olean, sister of Frank Brooks, the architect, is visiting her brother this week.

Frank Moore of Kane was in to see us on Saturday last. His shadow is lessening and he is glad of it.

C. C. Lowry, the popular and genial excursion agent of the B. N. Y. & P. R. R. was in town Wednesday.

John H. Whitcomb, sec'y of the Republican County Committee, is looking after his interests in court this week.

C. B. Whitehead, the councilman in [illegible] of Bradford city, adjourned part of this week at the Grand Central.

Mark Hardie of Alton called in to shake hands on Monday. His accomplished daughter, Miss M. A. Hardie, is attending the institute.

Hon. S. F. Wilson, recently from New Mexico, but now from Wellsboro, is attending court this week and stopping at the Grand Central.

Lawyers W. J. Colcord of Coudersport, G. B. McCalmont of Bradford and F. S. Armstrong of Eldred are guests at the Chautauqua House this week.

Hon. C. H. Foster, [illegible] Parsons and A. K. Johnson, three of Bradford's old time [illegible] were attending court this week and getting their rations at the Wright House.

The lusty bosses of the Bradford Gas Co., Hequembourg and McDougal, smiled on us on Wednesday. They have lived without the Miner just as long as they can.

We had a pleasant call from J[illegible] of Eldred township on Monday last. He has never yet recovered the valuable [illegible] he lost on the night of May 11th last.

The Bradford lawyers, who are getting their rations at the Grand Central this week are R. B. Stone, Jno. B. Chapman, N. B. Smiley, W. H. Beggs, A. Lee Weil, W. C. McHord and F. L. Blackmar.

Lawyers W. M. Brown, Geo. L. Roberts, J. K. Wallace of Bradford, F. R. Cotter of Eldred, S. W. Smith of Port Allegany and W. P. Weston of Kane took their meals at the Wright House this week.

Messrs. John, Albert and Charles N. Brand of New York, who are largely interested in the well being drilled on the Hask[illegible] lease, are stopping at the Grand Central. They want oil but if that fails will accept a big gasser.

Baptist Church.

Services next Sunday morning and evening conducted by the pastor.

Services at Hamlin school house at 3 o'clock p. m.

Genesee Conference.

The appointments made by the Genesee M. E. conference for this locality are as follows:

Smethport—William Bradley.
Port Allegany—C. H. Morris.
Eldred—L. S. Parkhurst.
Alton—J. F. Brown.
Turtle Point—J. M. Leach.
Crosby—J. Blanchard.
Duke Centre—F. G. Piper.
Bradford—C. M. Buck.

Rev. E. P. Hubbell is returned to Mt. Morris. Rev. E. R. Williams is sent to Angelica and Rev. J. C. Whiteside to Bristol Centre near Lima.

Court.

Hon. J. B. Neale of Kittanning, President Judge of the Armstrong district is holding court here this week. Very little business has so far been transacted.

The jury in the case of Commonwealth vs. J. N. Hoadly, in which the Bradford Gas Co. were prosecutors, returned a verdict of not guilty.

A jury was finally empanelled in the Nature murder case this (Thursday) forenoon. This case will probably occupy the time of the court the balance of the week.

First class cider barrels at reasonable prices can be procured at Wells' drug store.

The Monument.

Comrade Dick Looker of Kane, who is a member of post 347 of that place, has collected and paid over to comrade B. F. Wright, of the committee appointed to receive subscriptions for the soldier's monument, the sum of $135.00. This money was collected wholly in Kane of the following subscribers:

Hon. Gen. Kane	$50 00
Dr. E. K. Kane	20 00
John Davis,	5 00
John T. Griffith,	5 00
O. D. Coleman,	5 00
S. T. James,	2 00
W. H. Smith	2 00
J. D. Leonard	3 00
O. E. Ley,	2 00
Father Knocker,	3 00
James Campbell,	3 00
Dr. G. H. Preston,	2 00
J. D. Brooder,	2 00
William C. Russell,	1 00
George Walker,	1 00
T. J. Lemunger,	1 00
O. B. Keats,	1 00

Looker calls upon Bradford and Smethport to show their hand, and intimates that outside of base ball playing Kane is hard to beat. It is to be hoped that active measures will be instituted at once throughout the county in raising money to pay for the monument. The ladies might do very much toward accomplishing this result by holding fairs in the several towns.

Deceptive Frauds.

As soon as it became apparent that Moses King, the young publisher of Harvard Square, at Cambridge, Mass., had met an unprecedented success with his book called "Students' Songs"—the sale already reaching nearly fifty thousand copies—several publishers brought out collections of so-called student or college songs. Some of them are legitimate competitors, but some appear so similar in shape, in title, in design or general make up, as to mislead a casual buyer who may be intending to get a copy of the original "Students' Songs," which was edited by Wm. H. Hills of the Harvard class of 1880, and published by Moses King of the Harvard class of 1881, the names of both appearing on the title page of the genuine collection only. The success of this collection is due chiefly to the freshness of its sixty copyrighted songs, comprising those jolly and melodious tunes and peculiar phrases which, within the past ten years, have arisen and become generally popular among the students of all American colleges. The low price, too—fifty cents—and the attractive appearance, also, have had their influence in making "Students' Songs" the most successful book of its class ever published in this country.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

AN ORPHAN'S HOME TO BE OPENED AT SMETHPORT.

Rev. Charles Strong, Corresponding Secretary of the N. Y. State Children's Home Association, was in Smethport a few days since and has rented the house on the corner of Mill street and Marvin Creek road and where a home for homeless and orphan children will be established.

Mr. Strong has been engaged in work of this kind for eight years during which time he has provided homes for nearly one hundred Pennsylvania children. The necessity for a place where such children can be cared for has for some time been apparent. This movement will meet a pressing want in this State. The home will be placed under the control of a board of managers here as soon as an organization can be perfected. The plan contemplated is to purchase a farm in this county and to make this institution an agricultural industrial Home and to receive children from all parts of the State. Already several communities in this State as well as in the State of New York have commenced efforts to aid this enterprise. This home will be opened for children about the first of November.

When in want of a cheap Wood Heater call at Mason's.

Handy Things to Know and Keep.

Here are some figures and rules very handy to know and have at hand in the mind or on paper. We advise every young reader to learn most of them by heart so thoroughly as to always think of them in an instant. Do it while your minds are young and impressible, and they will stay by you like the marks made in the clay of brick or dough of bread or cake, before it is hardened by heat. Older people who do not preserve their papers can cut this out and keep it handy for ready reference.

A rod is 16½ feet or 5½ yards.
A mile is 320 rods.
A mile is 1760 yards.
A mile is 5280 feet.
A square foot is 144 square inches.
A square yard contains 9 square feet.
A square rod is 272¼ square feet.
An acre contains 43,560 square feet.
An acre contains 4840 square yards.
An acre contains 160 square rods.
A section, or square mile, contains 640 acres.
A quarter section contains 160 acres.
An acre is 8 rods wide by 20 rods long.
An acre is 10 rods wide by 16 rods long.
An acre is about 208¾ feet square.
A solid foot contains 1728 solid inches.
A pint (of water) weighs a pound.
A solid foot of water weighs 62½ lbs.
A gallon (of water) holds 231 solid inches.
A gallon of milk weighs 8 pounds and 10 ounces.
A peck [illegible] holds [illegible] solid inches.
A barrel (31½ gals.) holds 4¼ cubic feet.
A solid foot contains nearly [illegible] pints.
A bushel (struck) contains 2150 solid inches.
A bushel (heaping) contains 1¼ struck bushels.
A cubic bushel contains about 1¼ solid feet.

Mason has all of the latest styles in Hard and Soft Coal Heaters.

Camp Fire at Kane.

On the 16th of October, Friday of next week, the Grand Army men of Kane will hold a camp fire in the skating rink at that place for the benefit of comrade Crosson, who is a member of St. Mary's Post. The camp fire will be followed by a dance in the evening. The members of Post 347 residing at Kane have taken hold of this matter in earnest and are determined to make a success of it. The finance committee are comrades R. S. Looker, Geo. Griffith and Dr. D. A. Crossmire, all of which means business on the first floor. They found [illegible] in earnest and they propose to act while [illegible] thinking about it. The following communication in reference to the objects to be gained by this camp fire and dance we gladly give place in our columns:

KANE, Oct. 3d, 1885.

Editor Miner.—Comrade Crosson was a member of Co. C, 57th Regiment, N. Y. Volunteers. He was wounded at Antietam in his right leg, which he recently lost in the yards of the Phila. and Erie Railroad Company in this place. The old wound is above the portion which was taken off and still troubles him considerably. He made application for pension three years ago, but there is so much red tape in the Pension Department at Washington that as yet nothing has been accomplished there. He was a brave soldier and is a good man every way. He recently built a house and was striving to pay for it in order that his family, consisting of a wife and five young children might have a home, when he met with the accident, which disables him from performing manual labor for some time to come. We must help our old soldier brother and it is not right to impose all the labor on a few of us. It must be done and the G. A. R. boys who live here will see that it is done even if we get but little outside help. I hope the railroad boys around Smethport and Bradford will take the camp fire and dance in even if they are not G. A. R. members. We will serve them right and they shall have lots of good eating and any number of pretty girls to dance with.

The members of Post 347 living at Kane would like to have the Woman's Relief Corps to take hold of this business and make the members of the Post go around and help us all in their power. Some have already done so for which they are entitled to our sincerest thanks. If the Relief Corps will help us now we will get up a dance and camp fire in Kane for their benefit which will take the cake and we know how to do it.

R. S. LOOKER,
For the Com.

OUR BRADFORD BUDGET.

The Citizens club has reorganized and will give a number of parties this winter.

The ministers were kept busy Sept. 30 marrying couples who wished to evade the new marriage law.

The Smethport base ball club were rather surprised when they found they beat the Bradfords so easily.

Bradford enjoyed a visit from an English lord last week who came over to take a look at the oil country.

Moses Parsons, who served a sentence in jail last spring for keeping a gambling room, has been arrested again, charged with the same offence.

There are about 1600 pupils in the public schools and 400 in the Catholic schools, making a total of about 2000 school children in the city.

The liquor men are being kept in continual hot water. As fast as one indictment is disposed of another is sprung on them, and so it is kept up from court to court. They should learn, in time, to obey the laws even if they are rather too strict.

It is altogether likely that a match game of base ball will be arranged in this city between the Providence and Buffalo clubs. All they want is sufficient gate receipts and there is no reason why enough people wouldn't turn out to see a game between two leading clubs, to supply enough cash.

Rev. C. W. Turrell of Tarport, who was found guilty of several indiscretions by the district conference some time ago and dismissed from the ministry, and who appealed to the Genesee annual conference, has been exonerated from the charges made, and the decision of the district conference reversed.

The usual crowd of lawyers, constables, witnesses, clients, etc. took the train Monday morning for the county seat to attend criminal court. [illegible] the Harlow came back on the next train loaded down with [illegible] and thus far [illegible] three-fourths of our [illegible] population have been [illegible]

Diphtheria is raging to a considerable extent in Bradford, and grave fears are entertained that it may become epidemic. Two of the younger members of a certain family [illegible] street were taken ill last week with the disease, and their parents instead of taking the rest of the children out of the schools continued sending them. A protest was made, however, and they were compelled to go [illegible] by Prof. [illegible] "They were afraid it would hurt trade in their store if it became known that diphtheria was in the family," was the reason that was given by the parents for sending them.

JUPITER.

Bradford, Oct. 6th, 1885.

A splendid line of gent's underwear and cardigan jackets just received at F. S. McCarty's.

NORWICH NOTES.

The weather has changed.

The interest in the Sunday school still continues.

The bark business is nearly through with for this season.

[illegible] & H[illegible] of Emily [illegible] are to furnish [illegible] seats for the new church.

Miss Ell[illegible] of Kasson, is staying in Hamlin with her aunt Mrs. H. Colegrove.

The oyster supper at [illegible] on Tuesday evening was a success both socially and financially.

Mr. L. M. Nutt, agent for the firm of Andrews & Co. of Buffalo, ate oysters in Colegrove last Tuesday evening.

The new school house at Hamlin is painted and with its green [illegible] makes quite a prepossessing appearance.

N. W. H[illegible]mann, proprietor of Hermann's mill, has bought [illegible] 669 feet of [illegible] of William C. Dickson at $3 per thousand.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith have returned from their prolonged visit to Meadville and are heartily welcomed home by their many friends [illegible]

Carpenter & Son are tearing down their buildings at [illegible] which [illegible]

Smith & Hall have bought a piece of land of Blake Erhardt with the intention of building a mill thereon for the purpose of sawing the hemlock timber of Christian [illegible] They are trying to get a railroad up there but [illegible] they say [illegible]

Rev. [illegible] M. Gates has delivered his last lecture on Joseph. He is to preach a farewell sermon at Hamlin next Sunday previous to his departure for Rochester, to which place he has concluded to remove much to the regret of the people here.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Colegrove deserve the special gratitude of the people for the liberal and courteous manner in which they opened their house and entertained the hungry crowd. A goodly number from the neighboring town of Smethport graced the gathering with their presence and more were coming but were kept at home by unforeseen circumstances. Col. B. F. Wright, proprietor of the Wright House of said place, has the sincere thanks of the ladies [illegible] cents for the liberal contribution donated on the occasion. The net proceeds were nearly $50. B. W. H.

Remember you can get the best fine-cut tobacco in the city for the money at F. S. McCarty's—40 cts a pound.

Hats and bonnets of the latest styles can be found at Mrs. Nash's.

Go to Mason's for the latest styles in Hanging Lamps.

HOW LINCOLN STOPPED CRITICISMS.

General Porter contributes an interesting paper on "Lincoln and Grant" to *The Century* for October, from which we quote the following characteristic anecdote. Grant's successes brought with them the usual number of jealousies and rivalries. Political generals had their advocates in Washington to plead their cause, while Grant stood without friends at court. His detractors gathered at times a great deal of strength in their efforts to supplant him with a general of their own choosing and Lincoln was beset by many a delegation who insisted that nothing would harmonize matters in the west but Grant's removal. This nagging continued even after his great triumph at Vicksburg.

"Lincoln always enjoyed telling the general, after the two had become personally intimate, how the cross-roads wiseacres had criticised his campaigns. One day, after dwelling for some time on this subject, he said to Grant: 'After Vicksburg I thought it was about time to shut down on this sort of thing. So one day when a delegation came to see me and had spent half an hour trying to show me the fatal mistake you had made in paroling Pemberton's army and insisting that the rebels would violate their paroles and in less than a month confront you again in the ranks and have to be whipped all over again, I thought I should get rid of them best by telling them a story about Sykes' dog. "Have you ever heard about Sykes' yellow dog?" said I to the spokesman of the delegation. He said he hadn't. "Well, I must tell you about him," said I. "Sykes had a yellow dog he set great store by, but there were a lot of small boys around the village, and that's always a bad thing for dogs, you know. These boys didn't share Sykes' views, and they were not disposed to let the dog have a fair show. Even Sykes had to admit that the dog was getting unpopular; in fact it was soon seen that a prejudice was growing up against that dog that threatened to wreck all his future prospects in life. The boys, after meditating how they could get the best of him, finally fixed up a cartridge with a long fuse, put the cartridge in a piece of meat, dropped the meat in the road in front of Sykes' door, and then perched themselves on a fence a good distance off with the end of the fuse in their hands. Then they whistled for the dog. When he came out he scented the bait, and bolted the meat, cartridge and all. The boys touched off the fuse with a cigar, and in about a second a report came from that dog that sounded like a small clap of thunder. Sykes came bouncing out of the house, and yelled:

"'What's up! Anything busted?'

"'There was no reply except a snicker from the small boys roosting on the fence, but as Sykes looked up he saw the whole air filled with pieces of yellow dog. He picked up the biggest piece he could find, a portion of the back with a part of the tail still hanging to it, and after turning it around and looking it all over he said: "Well, I guess he'll never be much account again—as a dog." And I guess Pemberton's forces will never be much account again—as an army.'"

"The delegation began looking around for their hats before I had quite got to the end of the story, and I was never bothered any more after that about superseding the commander of the Army of the Tennessee.'"

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BAKER & VICKERY

DEALERS IN

Flour, Feed, Meal and Grain

AT THE MILL IN

EAST SMETHPORT, PA.

[illegible]

LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH

[illegible]

Baker & Vickery

Application Notice.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Honorable [illegible] Court [illegible] Presiding Judge of McKean [illegible] on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1885, at Smethport, for the incorporation of the Duke Mutual Roller Skating Club under provisions of the Act of Assembly approved the 29th day of April A. D. 1874 and the several supplements thereto, the purpose of which is to maintain a private skating club.

W. F. BURDICK,
Atty. for Applicants.

Duke Centre, Oct. 6, 1885. 3t

HAMILTON'S

—GREAT—

Piano and Organ

EMPORIUM.

Our business being the LARGEST IN PENNSYLVANIA, We have special facilities for supplying the trade.

Agents Wanted!

Our line of Instruments are acknowledged to be the

Best in the World

THE—

Estey Organs
Shoninger Organs
Sterling Organs
Story & Clark Organs
Clough & Warren Organs
Decker Bros. Piano
Wm. Knabe & Co. Piano
Fischer Piano
Pease & Co. Piano
Behr Bros. Piano

If there is no Agent for our goods in your neighborhood write direct to us, and we will make you special figures until we establish agency.

ONLY RESPONSIBLE men need apply for agency.

Jewelers, Furniture Men and Music Teachers can handle Organs and [illegible]

Special rates at wholesale for full trade. Correspondence solicited.

S. HAMILTON,

87 Fifth Avenue and 105 First Avenue, [illegible] PITTSBURGH, PA.

Valuable Farm For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his farm of 12[illegible] acres on Rich Run in Annin township. There are about 90 acres improved. The balance is heavily timbered with hemlock. There is a good house, a first rate barn and an excellent orchard of young trees on the property. Terms reasonable.

JAMES HARKINS.

Sartwell, Sept. 29 '85. 3t.

AWFUL INCENDIARISM.—To set on fire the dwelling of an immortal soul with Alcohol is a great crime. Whoever administers Rum Bitters to the sick is guilty of it. The only medicine in existence which extinguishes disease by removing all morbid matter from the system is DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, a tonic, yet free from Alcohol.

Horses For Sale.

[illegible] Northern Ohio horses weighing from twelve to thirteen hundred pounds, suitable for fast driving and [illegible] use. [illegible]

A. T. PALMER.

Smethport, [illegible] 3t.

Honey!

Any one wishing a superior article of white clover honey can procure the same at the store of W. D. Gallup, H. L. Wilson or at my residence in Smethport.

WM. HASKELL.

Smethport, Sept. 8th, 1885. 2t

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale at a low figure a fine pair of five year old oxen. They are well broke and ready for any kind of business.

F. C. OLDS.

Farmers' Valley, Sept. 22, 1885.

AMONG children there is no plague that eats away life's energies so rapidly as that of worms, which are the outgrowth of blood impurities. They are detected by nervous restlessness, unnatural appetite for food, hollow, sunken eyes and a general bodily uneasiness. Parents should note these symptoms, and relieve the little ones by the use of VINEGAR BITTERS.

God Save The Commonwealth.

Election Proclamation.

PURSUANT TO AN ACT OF THE GENERAL Assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "an act relating to the elections of this commonwealth," approved the 2d day of July, 1839, I, A. F. BANNON, sheriff of the county of McKean, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a general election will be held in the said county of McKean on TUESDAY, the third of NOVEMBER, 1885, for the purpose of electing the several officers hereinafter named:

One person for Treasurer of Pennsylvania.

One person for Jury Commissioner of McKean county.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by section 13 of aforesaid act, I am directed that every person, excepting justices of the peace, who hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States or this state, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, judiciary or executive departments of this state or the United States, or any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of congress and state legislature and of select and common council of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election in this commonwealth and that no inspector, judge or any other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for.

Also that in section 4 of the act of assembly entitled "an act relating to elections and for other purposes," approved April 16, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section shall not be construed to prevent any military or borough officer from serving as judge, inspector or clerk of any general or special election in this commonwealth.

By act of assembly of July 2, 1839, it is also made the duty of every mayor, sheriff, alderman, justice of the peace, constable of every city, county, township or district within this commonwealth whenever called upon by any officer of an election or by three qualified electors thereof to clear any window or avenue to the window of the place of general election which shall be obstructed in such a way as to prevent voters from approaching the same, and it shall be the duty of every respective constable of each ward, district or township within this commonwealth to be present at or by deputy at the place of holding elections in such ward, district or township for the purpose of preserving the peace as aforesaid.

Also that in the section [illegible] of act of assembly entitled "an act regulating the mode of voting at all elections in the several counties of this commonwealth," approved March 30, 1866, it is enacted that the qualified voters of the several counties in this commonwealth at all general, township, borough and special elections are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for and to be labeled outside "judiciary"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all state officers voted for and shall be labeled "state"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of senator, member and members of assembly, if voted for, and be labeled "county"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for and be labeled "township"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for and be labeled "borough," and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several townships, boroughs and [illegible] within the county of McKean are as follows, to-wit:

The township of Annin at the [illegible] River school House.

The borough of Smethport in south east corner of [illegible] court house.

Bradford City.

First Ward, First District—Pullman House [illegible] street.

First Ward, second District—Mayor's office, corner of [illegible] and [illegible] streets.

Second Ward—Greeves Hotel, corner of Congress and [illegible] streets.

Third Ward—office of Brown & Sherman west [illegible] Mechanic street.

Fourth Ward—W[illegible] and Kennedy's office [illegible] near saw mill.

Fifth Ward—Roberts' tank shop on Main street near bridge.

Bradford Township.

District No. 1—At the Degolier School House.

District No. 2—At the Clark school House.

Kendall Borough.

First District—At the Fuller House corner of Main and Railroad streets.

Second District—At the school House on Kennedy street.

Duke Centre Borough.

First District—At the Topeka school House.

Second District—At the Rixford school House.

The township of Ceres at the house of E. J. Burt.

The township of Corydon at Coffee Run school House.

The township of Eldred at Hose House, Edson street.

The borough of Eldred at Hose House, Edson street.

Foster Township.

First District—At the building of Lansberry Bros. at Foster Brook.

Second District—At the Corwin store at Corwin Centre.

The township of Hamlin at the School House near J. D. B. White's.

The township of Hamilton at the School House at [illegible]

Keating Township.

First District—In southwest basement of the court house in Smethport.

Second District—In the building known as the Town Hall in Coleville.

The township of Liberty at Garthwait's hall, Port Allegany.

The borough of Port Allegany at Garthwait's hall, [illegible]

The township of Lafayette at the School House at Lafayette Corners.

The township of Norwich at the house of C. B. Burl.

Otto Township.

First District—At Tuscarora House.

Second District—At new school building known as the white school building, to-wit: [illegible] on the Rew City Road.

The township of Sergeant at what is known as [illegible]

The township of Wetmore at the new brick school house in village of Kane.

Polls to be opened at 7 o'clock a. m. and to be closed at 7 o'clock p. m.

[illegible]

WHEREAS, The fifteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States is as follows:

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

And Whereas, The congress of the United States on the thirty first day of March 1870 passed an act entitled "an act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several states in this union and for other purposes," the first and second sections of which are as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled: That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any state, territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality or other territorial subdivision shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude, any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any state or territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Section 2. And be it further enacted: That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any state or the laws of any territory any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or law persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby to be recovered by action on the case with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall on conviction thereof be fined not less than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

And Whereas, It is declared by the second section of the sixth article of the constitution of the United States, that "this constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land, * * anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding."

And Whereas, The legislature of this commonwealth, on the sixth day of April, A. D., 1870, passed an act entitled, "a further supplement to the act relating to the elections in this commonwealth," the tenth section provides as follows:

"That so much of every act of assembly as provides that every white freeman shall be entitled to vote at any general or special election of this commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of section 1 of act approved April 17, 1869, entitled, "an act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this commonwealth," and when otherwise qualified under existing laws be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this commonwealth."

Given under my hand this 9th day of October, A. D., 1885.

A. F. BANNON, Sheriff.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SWEET WORM POWDERS

A hacking cough, itching of the nose, grinding of the teeth are caused by worms. Use

SWEET WORM POWDERS

Sleepless nights, convulsions and straightening out of the limbs in children are caused by worms. Use

SWEET WORM POWDERS.

They are a sure and safe remedy for the cure of worms in adults and children. Try the

SWEET WORM POWDERS.

The most pleasant and easy remedy to take with the best results are

SWEET WORM POWDERS.

They have been on the market for fifteen years and have always given satisfaction in every case. Try the

SWEET WORM POWDERS.

When your druggist offers you anything else do not take it, but make him send and get

E. K. THOMPSON'S

SWEET WORM POWDERS.

Prepared at Titusville, Pa. Price 25c. Send to any postoffice address on receipt of 25 cents.

JAMES T. DONOHUE,

PLUMBER

SMETHPORT, PA.

In the rear of Armstrong's Drug Store.

Lead and Iron Pipe for Water Gas and Steam Bath Tubs, Water Closets, Kitchen Boiler, Iron Sinks, Pumps, etc. 40

EXECUTORS OF

THOS. R. FRISBEE

Estate, General Dealers in

DRY - GOODS,

GROCERIES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Flour, Feed, Lumber & Shingles

CORYVILLE, McKean Co., Pa.

Property Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the personal property hereinafter mentioned, to-wit,

One team of bay mares,
One team of horses, one bay and one chestnut,
One roan horse,
One bay mare,
One team of bay horses,
One red cow,

A lot of sleds, wagons, harness, boats, chains, tools, hay and feed, and other equipments used by James Landrigan on the job of the Ridgway Lumber Company Limited is the property of said Ridgway Lumber Company, Limited, and is left in the possession of said James Landrigan for a limited time only. All persons are hereby notified not to meddle or interfere with said property except by the consent of said Ridgway Lumber Company Limited.

RIDGWAY LUMBER CO. LIMITED.
B. F. CARTWRIGHT, Supt.

Ridgway, Pa., Sept. 20 1884. 41 tf.

$200,000 in presents given away. Send us 5 cents postage, and by mail you will get free a package of goods of large value that will start you in work that will at once bring you in money faster than anything else in America. All about the $200,000 in presents with each box. Agents wanted everywhere, of either sex, of all ages, for all the time, or spare time only, to work for us at their own homes. Fortunes for all workers absolutely assured. Don't delay. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 35-ly

BARBER SHOP

ALFRED STURDVIENT

Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally that he has moved his Barber Shop into his recently finished and commodious new Marble Front building next door to W. D. Gallup's store, Main street, where he is prepared to do

SHAVING AND HAIRDRESSING

In the latest style of the art. None but first-class workmen employed.

☞ BATH ROOMS ATTACHED.

Application of Incorporation

In the Court of Common Pleas for the County of McKean.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the said Court, or a Law Judge thereof, on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m., under the Corporation Act of One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four and the supplements thereto, by Gustav Loberg, Henry Sorlie, Andrew Norman and C. F. Karlson, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called The Free Lutheran Evangelical Church, the character and object of which is the support of public worship, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges conferred by the said Act and its supplements.

W. P. WESTON, Solicitor.

Smethport, Pa., Sept. 17 1885—4t

Land For Sale.

I have Two Thousand acres of valuable timber lands for sale situate in Hamlin township, McKean county, Pa. known as the Wiggan Warrants, Nos. 2375 and 2470. All minerals, gas, etc., reserved. D. A. Easterbrook, Esq., of Smethport, will show the lands to parties wishing to purchase. For further particulars address

JOSEPH HOUSLER,
Emporium, or Lock Haven, Pa.

18-tf.

For Sale.

Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons and Platform Spring Wagons.

If you want to buy a buggy or carriage of any description please give me a call. I have in stock samples, and can sell you and deliver promptly anything you desire in this line. Prices reasonable.

A. T. PALMER.

Smethport, Pa., July 2d. '85—tf.

When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA
When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA
When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA

As heretofore particular attention will be given to our millinery department, as I have made arrangements by which I will receive goods in that line every few days, and be constantly posted on all the leading styles in hats and bonnets.

MRS. NASH.

At and Below Cost.

Hats, bonnets and millinery at and below cost. Other goods at the lowest market price. Must be sold. Call and examine.

MRS. T. D. NASH.

Smethport, July 30, 1885.

WITH bright eyes and elastic step, yet gray, lusterless hair. It is unnatural, needless. Parker's Hair Balsam will restore the black or brown prematurely lost, cleanse from all dandruff, and stop its falling. Don't surrender your hair without an effort to save it.

WHITE Pine Petroleum Hoof Ointment for hard and feverish hoof. Sold by H. C. Wells. Price 50 cts.

For Sale.

The valuable property consisting of a frame dwelling house and barn, a young and thrifty orchard and a good well of water. The property is located one square above the Academy in Smethport borough and known as the Hugh Glenn property. Dr. E. G. Brown will show the property to any one wishing to purchase. For further particulars address

MRS. F. J. WHELAN,
Bradford, Pa.

31 tf.

Estrayed.

On Tuesday, the 15th instant, a yearling heifer, brindle color, with white spot in forehead, strayed from the premises of the subscriber in the borough of Smethport.

JOSEPH McLEE.

Smethport, Pa., Sept. 21st, 1885. 39-3t.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale two billiard tables—one carom and one pool—at prices and upon terms which enables any man to purchase. For definite information call upon

F. N. TAYLOR.

Smethport, Pa., Aug. 4, '85.—tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GO TO

ROONEY'S MARKET

Wholesale and Retail

—FOR A—

Nice Piece of Meat

Fresh, Salt or Smoked

—FOR—

FRESH & SALT FISH

—AND FOR ALL—

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

I will also pay the highest price for

STOCK AND HIDES

☞ CALL AND SATISFY YOURSELF. ☜

Nearly opposite Catholic church, Main st.

J. F. ROONEY.

DRUGS

PATENT MEDICINES,

School Books, Blank Books.

STATIONERY,

FANCY GOODS.

DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES,

NEWS DEPOT AND CIRCULATING LIBRARY CAN BE FOUND AT

THE

DRUG AND BOOK STORE

—OF—

A. B. ARMSTRONG,

Smethport, Pa.

A PRESENT OF $50.00

—TO—

Horsemen and Farmers.

CENTAURINE!

—THE GREAT—

Cleansing and Healing Compound

is positively guaranteed to cure the worst case of Scratches, Corks, Sore Necks, Mud Fever, or Wounds of any kind on Horse or Man. Centaurine has had a local reputation for twenty years, dating back to the fall of '59, when product of petroleum was discovered. This is no advertising dodge. The above $50.00 goes. Ask your druggist what our instructions are in regard to it. Recommendations are loud in its praise. It costs you nothing if it fails to perform what it is advertised to do. Price 50 cents per bottle.

OUR TONIC LAXATIVE

HORSE POWDER

is a purely vegetable preparation free from any mineral and has a local reputation with Centaurine. They are put up in tin cans, retaining their medical properties while being used. The only true Tonic and Blood Cleansing Compound in the market. Price 35 cents per box.

Don't forget our

White Pine Petroleum Hoof Ointment

The great assister of nature in softening the hard and feverish hoofs. Try a package of these valuable preparations, and if they don't prove as represented, get your present. Price 50 cents per box. Manufactured by

WILSON & BRENEMAN,

Pharmaceutists,

KENDALL CREEK, PA.

For sale at H. C. Wells' Smethport, Pa.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

the popular favorite for dressing the hair. Restoring the color when gray and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1 sizes at Druggists.

PARKER'S TONIC

The Best Cough Cure you can use and the best known preventive of Consumption.

PARKER'S TONIC kept in a home is a sentinel to keep sickness out. Used discreetly it keeps the blood pure and the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys in working order. Coughs and Colds vanish before it. It builds up the health.

If you suffer from Debility, Skin Eruptions, Cough, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Kidney, Urinary or Female Complaints, or any disorder of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, Blood or Nerves, don't wait till you are sick in bed, but use PARKER'S TONIC to-day; it will give you new life and vigor. HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

Sold by Druggists. Large saving buying $1 size.

A Present!

Our readers for 12 cents in postage stamps to pay for mailing and wrapping and names of two book agents will receive Free a steel Finish Parlor Engraving of all our Presidents, including Cleveland, size 22x28 inches, worth $4.00. Address Elder Pub. Co., Chicago. 36-ly

BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE

is authorized to receive moneys for me, also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate in McKean County. His office is in THE BACKUS BUILDING, SMETHPORT.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.

Wellsboro, Pa., Dec. 24, 1878. tf.

Land Office of the Bingham Estate.

WELLSBORO, Penna., Feb'y 25, 1878.

All persons are hereby cautioned against going upon the unsold lands of this estate without proper authority therefor. An unauthorized entry upon the lands of the estate, by any person, for any purpose, will make such person or persons liable to prosecution for trespass.

Persons who have bought or leased lands of this estate have deeds, contracts or leases. The deeds give exact descriptions of the lands to which they refer and the contracts and leases have on them drafts which show their location. All claims to rights or privileges on lands of this estate, unaccompanied by such evidence are without foundation, and will not be recognized.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.

6 n16 tf

GENERAL AGENTS WANTED

of extra ability and experience, to take general appointing agencies, to find and start other canvassers on fast-selling books. Extraordinary inducements. Applicants must show they mean business by stating, by letter (no postal cards) in FULL, their experience, etc. HENRY BUCKLIN & CO., 618 Arch St., PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WIN more money than at anything else by taking an agency for the best selling book out. Beginners succeed grandly. None fail. Terms free. Hallett Book Co., Portland, Maine. 32-ly.

GOOD PAY for AGENTS. $100 to $200 per mo. made selling our Grand New History, Famous and Decisive Battles of the World. Write to J. C. McCurdy & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

TEACHERS Make $70 to $150 per month selling our standard books and Bibles. Steady work for spring and summer. Address, J. C. McCurdy & Co., Phil'a.

Miscellaneous.

WAGON,

Carriage and Blacksmith Shop,

MECHANIC ST., SMETHPORT, PA.

Wm. Masser, - Prop'r.

HORSESHOEING!

A SPECIALTY.

The Greatest Care Taken in Shoeing Horses with

Bad Feet!

All kinds of Repairing done to order on short notice.

BROWNELL BROS

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods,
Notions,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Groceries,
Provisions, etc.

AGENT FOR THE

White Sewing Machines

OUR MOTTO—"Justice to all."

Smethport, - Pa.

February 8, 1882.

GLEASON & LEMMLER

Dealers in and Manufacturers of

HARNESS

OF EVERY STYLE

AND CHARACTER

Which they will sell at the

LOWEST RATES.

They also keep a full supply of

Saddles, Blankets; Whips, Etc.

Also a large and complete invoice of

TRUNKS & VALISES

Which they propose to sell at manufacturers' prices. Call and examine our stock and prices and become satisfied that it is a waste of time to look elsewhere for goods we sell. We are selling our goods as low as any house west of New York for quality.

GLEASON & LEMMLER.

Smethport, Pa., March 13, 1884.

JEWELRY

all descriptions.

SILVER-WARE

The Best Made.

POCKET CUTLERY

TOYS,

A Full Assortment

SPECTACLES

AND

EYE-GLASSES

And all Goods in my line for which I will DUPLICATE any REGULAR DEALERS Prices.

I Will match the

'ROCKFORD'

Watches against the world for time and wear.

All kinds of

REPAIRING

a specialty, and all work WARRANTED.

Call and See us.

M. L. Armstrong,

MAIN ST. SMETHPORT, PA.

New Carriage Shop

IN SMETHPORT.

CONKLIN WAGONS;
COURTLAND PLATFORMS,
ROAD WAGONS,
CARRIAGES,
AND SLEIGHS,
ALWAYS IN STOCK

None but good material used. All work warranted, and prices reasonable. Give me a call and you will go away well pleased.

SHOP ON MECHANIC STREET.

W. H. Wetenhall.

SMETHPORT, March 16, 1881.—v1.

SEASON OF 1885.

TOM WONDER, Jr.

Knowing the wants of all breeders of Good Horses, F. B. Dean has returned from his trip in York State, bringing with him a handsome

☞ CHESTNUT STALLION, ☜

weighing over Eleven Hundred Pounds.

He was sired by the well known fast pacer and trotter Tom Wonder, the fastest horse known at both gaits.

He will be known as TOM WONDER, JR., and can be seen at all times at Dean's Livery Stable, opposite Grand Central Hotel and in the rear of Chautauqua House, where his services can be had on reasonable terms.

For information regarding him, address

F. B. DEAN.

Smethport, Pa., April 30, 1885.

Agents Wanted

HOLY BIBLE REVISED VERSION

[illegible]

NAVAL Agents Wanted for BATTLES

[illegible] J. C. McCurdy & Co., [illegible] Philadelphia, Pa.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

QUALITY P PURITY QUANTITY

THE BEST TONIC.

[illegible]

CATARRH ELY'S CREAM BALM

[illegible] Inflammation [illegible]

We are introducing a new [illegible] Machine [illegible] any [illegible] request [illegible] you [illegible]

QUAKER

Is the Best

TABLE SAUCE.

[illegible]

CHAS. MANUFACTURING CO.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

[illegible]

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured.

[illegible]

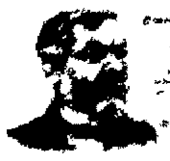
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

[illegible]

PALMS Business [illegible]

FOR SALE!

[illegible]



[illegible] HALL [illegible]

AGRICULTURAL.

Change nest eggs daily.

Dig wells in dry weather.

Clean the harrow teeth.

Nail up the loose fence boards.

Poorly fed help won't work well.

Clean tillage makes the root crop pay.

Scald and sun the milk pans every day.

Water is not apt to hinder ditching work in the summer.

Save all of both coal and wood ashes for the land.

In packing butter sprinkle a little clean white sugar between the layers.

To dry off a cow milk her only enough to relieve a painfully full bag.

Now is the time to coat the troughs in the inside with a mixture of coal tar and plaster.

Swine and sheep in the apple orchard will consume the wormy fruit most falls before the larva escapes with a gain all round.

Farrow cows to be fattened this fall should not be milked much longer, but by drying off give them a chance to get in condition before cool weather.

Horses often have bruises and sores about the body which become infested with maggots in hot weather. They should be examined and when they are found [illegible] should be applied, also where [illegible]

[illegible]

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Sow winter radishes.

Keep down every weed.

[illegible] the tomato worms.

[illegible]

[illegible] is in the fall [illegible]

[illegible] where there are [illegible]

[illegible] weeds from asparagus [illegible]

[illegible] strawberry bed well now with [illegible] and it will [illegible] well next season.

[illegible]

Think well before discarding the old Wilson's Albany strawberry for some new sort. [illegible] a noble fruit [illegible] the ground when the berries are allowed to ripen before picking, as should be done for home use.

Raspberries.—A little care bestowed upon the plants at this season would make this fruit more highly prized. The new growth should be occasionally nipped off throughout this month to [illegible] new branches. The more branches made this fall the more fruit next year. Summer pruning also induces a stocky growth that requires no staking. When all the fruit is gathered the old wood should be cut away. This is important, and if left undone disease and decay to the root is invited. A shovel full of ashes thrown around the base of the plant now is wonderfully helpful to its future well being.

FLOWERS AND THE LAWN.

Layer roses.

Clip the box edgings.

Fuchsias droop well now.

Fix up a heap of potting soil.

Train the new growth of climbers.

In weeding, don't forget the flower beds.

[illegible] of perennial flowers may [illegible]

[illegible] their summer [illegible]

Seeds of [illegible] flowers should only [illegible] the best [illegible]

STONE IN THE KIDNEY

Expelled After Using Dr. David Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" About Two Weeks.

One of the most remarkable cases that has ever been brought to the notice of the public is that of Mr. [illegible] of Stone Ridge, Ulster County, N. Y. Mr. [illegible] had suffered since October [illegible] from the presence of Calculi or Stone in the [illegible]. No less than seven physicians [illegible] hundreds of dollars for medical [illegible] with only temporary relief [illegible]

By the urgent [illegible] to try Dr. Kennedy's [illegible]

[illegible]

William McKrew, 124 Fayette Street, Baltimore, Md. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Terry says the [illegible] fraction of a degree.

[illegible]

[illegible] Daily [illegible]

[illegible]

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Prepared for the Miner.

Naturally Oiled Harbors.—The anchorages of Narrakal and Alleppy, in India, are stated to be perfectly smooth and quiet even when the sea outside is tumbling in before [illegible] [illegible] Dr. W. King [illegible] that analysis proves the existence of oil in the mud [illegible] bottoms [illegible] and he supposes that the [illegible] deposits of petroleum [illegible] continually [illegible] the [illegible] troubled waters.

[illegible]

It appears from [illegible]

[illegible]

An interesting [illegible] phenomenon [illegible] snow has been observed by a Philadelphia geologist [illegible]

[illegible]

Under electric illumination Dr. Theodore Stein finds himself able to photograph the throat and larynx in health or disease.

Two prizes of $2,500 each are offered for essays on the use of soda nitrate as manure. One essay is to indicate present knowledge and theory and the other is to be devoted to new experimental research made by the author of the paper before 1887. The prizes are given by the committee of the Saltpetre Producers' Association of South America.

[illegible]

If you [illegible] Wells' Health Renewer [illegible] Druggists.

Life preserver. If you are losing your grip on life try Wells' Health Renewer. Goes direct to weak spots.

Pratt's Women [illegible] Wells' Health Renewer.

[illegible] Wells' Health Renewer restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility. $1.

Catarrh of the bladder, stinging, irritation, inflammation, all kidney and urinary complaints, cured by "Buchu-Paiba." $1.

Ask for Wells' Rough on Corns. 15c. Quick, complete cure. Hard or soft corns, warts, bunions.

Heart Pains.—Palpitation, dropsical swellings, dizziness, indigestion, headache, sleeplessness cured by Wells' Health Renewer.

Rough on pain. Cures cholera, colic, cramps, diarrhoea, aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. 20c. Rough on Pain Plasters 15c.

Rough on piles. Cures piles or hemorrhoids, itching, protruding, bleeding, internal or other. Internal and external remedy in each package. Sure cure 50c. Druggists.

$50 rose if Centaurine fails to help or cure the worst cases of burks, scratches, sore necks or wounds of any kind on horse or man. Sold by H. C. Wells. Price 50 cts.

Tonic Laxative Horse Powders, the only guaranteed purely vegetable powder in the market, put up in tin cans. Price 25 cts. Sold by H. C. Wells.

THE Rev. Geo. H. Thayer, of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to Shiloh's consumption cure."

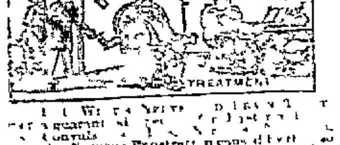
ARE you made miserable by indigestion, constipation, dizziness, loss of appetite, yellow skin? Shiloh's vitalizer is a positive cure.

WHY will you [illegible] St. Johns [illegible] Price [illegible] cents [illegible]

SHILOH'S [illegible] cure for [illegible]

[illegible]

Health is Wealth!



Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment, a guaranteed specific for [illegible] Convulsions, [illegible] Nervous Prostration [illegible]

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES [illegible]

THOMPSON & WOOD, Druggists, BRADFORD, PA.

[illegible]

$100 for [illegible]

PRATT'S Aromatic Geneva Gin

CURES DISEASED KIDNEYS.

[illegible]

PRATT'S Aromatic Geneva Gin

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED for DR. SCOTT'S Electric [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] FASHION [illegible] MONTHLY.

AGENTS Wanted [illegible] Books & Bibles [illegible]

[illegible]

CONSTIPATION

[illegible]

DR. HENRY BAXTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS

Will give immediate relief.

Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Torpid Liver, Rheumatism, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, [illegible], Apoplexy, Palpitations, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, etc., all of which these Bitters will speedily [illegible] Keep the [illegible] and perfect health [illegible] Ladies and others subject to Sick Headache will find relief [illegible] and mildly purgative they

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

Price 25 cts. per bottle.

For sale by all dealers in medicine. Send address for pamphlet, free, giving full directions. HENRY, JOHNSON & LORD, Props., Burlington, Vt.

For sale by A. D. Armstrong, Smethport, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE DIVISION TIME TABLE. In effect July 6, 1885.

Daily Except Sunday.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM JUNCTION EASTWARD.

[illegible] Day Express for Sunbury, Harrisburg [illegible]

[illegible]

THE CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN

[illegible] WANTED FOR FIVE [illegible]

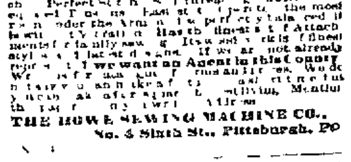
[illegible] MATERIAL [illegible] ORGAN [illegible] Stools [illegible] Organ Co.

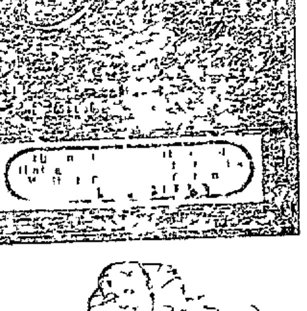
Easy Running Sewing Machine

1,500,000 HOWE SEWING MACHINES IN ACTUAL USE

The Howe Co. now offers a machine superior to any [illegible] High Arm [illegible] Perfect [illegible] We want an Agent in this County [illegible]

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE CO., No. 4 Sixth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.





[illegible] and [illegible] in America.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, Philadelphia.

A full line of card samples of the great [illegible] will be found with

L. L. ARMS[illegible] SALES[illegible] Sm[illegible]

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING [illegible] GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU (10 Spruce St. Printing House Sq.), New York.

PATENTS

Obtained [illegible] Patent Office [illegible] Washington, D. C.

[illegible] C. A. SNOW & CO. [illegible]

GOOD NEWS TO LADIES. [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

CENTAUR LINIMENT

An absolute cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Pain in the Back, Burns, Galls, &c. An Instantaneous Pain-relieving and Healing Remedy.

Estey Organ Co. Brattleboro Vt.

ESTEY ESTEY ORGAN

When the word Estey or the word Organ is mentioned, they each suggest the other, so widely known and so popular are the instruments and the makers.

Five letters in each of the two words are reminders of enjoyment in multitudes of homes. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free to all applicants.

GROVES' SHOE STORE

A Steady Increase in our Sales obliges us to CARRY a

VERY LARGE STOCK,

AND PURCHASERS OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Will find our Stock as Large and Complete as at the first of the season. We deal only in

WELL MADE and HONEST GOODS.

☞ PRICES THE LOWEST.

☞ STRICTLY ONE PRICE At

GROVES

NO. 28 MAIN ST., BRADFORD, PA.

INSTANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF VASELINE

One Ounce bottles reduced from 15 cts. to 10 cents. Two Ounce bottles reduced from 25 cts. to 15 cents. Five Ounce bottles reduced from 50 cts. to 25 cents. [illegible]

Chesebrough Manufacturing Co., New York.

H. W. RUBIN,

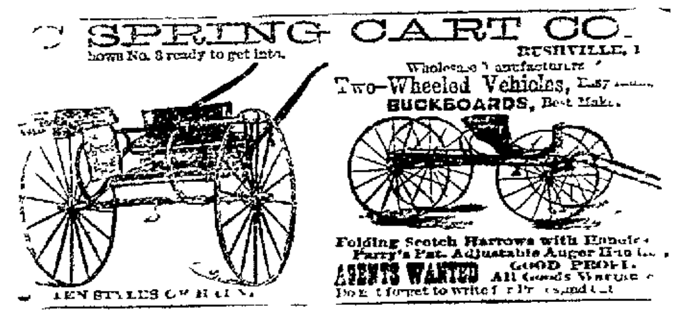
DEALER IN

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

[illegible] and Engraver I am now prepared to do all [illegible] All work warranted. I have also on hand a fine assortment

Clothing, and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Main Street, SMETHPORT, PA.



[illegible] SPRING CART CO. RUSHVILLE, [illegible]

[illegible] No. 3 ready to get into.

Wholesale Manufacturers [illegible] Two-Wheeled Vehicles, Easy [illegible] BUCKBOARDS, Best Make.

Folding Scotch Harrows with Handles. Parry's Pat. Adjustable Auger [illegible] GOOD PROFI[illegible] AGENTS WANTED. All Goods Warranted. Don't forget to write for Prices and Cat.

[illegible] STYLES OF [illegible]

THE CELEBRATED WOOTON DESKS.

WOOTON CABINET OFFICE SECRETARY

A Miniature Counting House

110 COMPARTMENTS

[illegible] Lock and Key

60 PIGEON HOLES.

[illegible] With our Patent Filing Boxes.

Above we present a cut of one of our most popular styles of Rotary Desks.

Awkward closets and side drawers are done away with. We substitute revolving cases which swing with a slight touch of the hand, and are thus enabled to furnish double the space that is generally given on the ends. Everybody delighted with them.

We produce a great variety of desks on the above principle. Send 5 cent stamp for details.

HAYNES, SPENCER & CO., Richmond, Ind., U. S. A.

THE MOST PERFECT SWEEPER MADE.

A Machine that Sells Itself.

CONSIDERED BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS THE STANDARD SWEEPER.

UNRIVALED FOR BEAUTY,

Strength and light running, performs its labor easily and noiselessly. The Brush is easily adjusted to all grades of carpet. The manner of discharging the dust is superior to all others.

ASK FOR IT AND BUY NO OTHER.

For Sale by all Dealers,

Manufactured by

The Goshen Sweeper and Wringer Co., GOSHEN, IND.

CONSTIPATION!

There is no medium through which disease so often attacks the system as by Constipation, and there is no other ill flesh is heir to more apt to be neglected, from the fact material inconvenience may not be immediately felt from irregular action of the bowels. When there is not regular action the retention of decayed and waste matter, with its poisonous gases, soon poisons the whole system by being absorbed into it, causing piles, fistula, headache, impure blood and many other serious affections. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS will immediately relieve, and one bottle positively cure or relieve any case of Constipation.

"Was troubled for a year with torpid liver and indigestion, and after trying everything imaginable used BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. The first bottle revived me and the second cured me entirely."—J. S. Williamson, Rochester, N. Y.

LINES OF TRAVEL.

BUFFALO NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Time Table takes effect May 31 [illegible]

NORTH'D BUFFALO DIVISION SOUTH'D

p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	Ar. Lv.	a.m.	[illegible]	p.m.
7 00	1 10	8 40	Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6 15	12 22	7 51	East Aurora	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 40	12 02	7 17	Sardinia Jun	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 22	11 37	7 11	Arcade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 10	11 40	6 53	Machias	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 57	11 30	6 40	Franklinville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 23	11 08	6 09	Hinsdale	10 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4 02	10 46	5 50	Olean	10 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3 15	7 57		Bradford	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	Lv. Ar.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
[illegible]	10 [illegible]		Portville	11 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	10 [illegible]		Fideel	11 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 12	9 [illegible]		Larrabees	11 [illegible]	[illegible]	10 [illegible]
[illegible]	9 27		Port Allegany	12 04	[illegible]	[illegible]
1 45	[illegible] 25		Emporium	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
p.m.	a.m.		Lv. Ar.	p.m.	[illegible]	a.m.

a.m.	Lv. Ar.	
3 40	Harrisburg	[illegible]
11 20	Philadelphia	[illegible]
8 00	New York	[illegible]
11 20	Baltimore	[illegible]
10 [illegible]	Washington	[illegible]
p.m.	Lv. Ar.	

Sunday Trains.—Leave Buffalo [illegible] p. m., arrive Olean 7 [illegible] p. m., leave Olean [illegible], arrive Buffalo 10.[illegible] a. m., stopping at all stations.

North'd ROCHESTER DIVISION South'd

p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	Ar. Lv.
6 45	11 22	9 00	Rochester
6 [illegible]	11 12	8 47	Terminal
[illegible]	11 06	8 40	Genesee Junc
[illegible]	10 44	8 25	Scottsville
[illegible]	10 30	8 00	Avon
5 30	10 21	7 47	Fowlerville
5 22	10 16	7 40	York
5 05	10 00	7 22	Cuylerville
4 51	9 48	7 10	Mt. Morris
4 [illegible]	9 25	6 40	Tuscarora
4 2	9 20	6 40	Junction
3 55	8 46	a.m.	Portage
3 [illegible]	8 30		Wiscoy
3 20	8 20		Fillmore
3 14	8 02		Caneadea
3 0	7 [illegible]		Belfast
2 35	7 30		Cuba
2 15	7 0[illegible]		Hinsdale
1 5[illegible]	6 45		Olean
p.m.	a.m.		Lv.

9 10 6 30 lv. Nunda ar. [illegible]

8 43 lv. Swains ar. [illegible]

CLERMONT BRANCH

Lv. Northw'd		STATIONS
P. M.	A. M.	
3.10	9.50	Larrabees
[illegible]	9 [illegible]	Frisbee
2.42	9 00	Farmers Valley
2.30	8 40	Smethport
2.10	8 30	Crosby
2.05	8 10	Colegrove
2.00	7.55	Hamlin
1 45	7.30	Wernwag
1 20	7 00	Clermont
P. M.	A. M.	

Narrow Gauge System. Trains leave Olean for Bradford 7 [illegible], 11 40 [illegible] m., 5 10 [illegible] Leave Bradford for [illegible] Sunday Trains.—Leave Olean [illegible]

Trains are run on Eastern Time.

Pullman Sleeping Cars between Emporium, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington [illegible] Buffalo [illegible]

Tickets sold and baggage checked to all principal points.

Get Time Tables giving full information from Company's Agents.

GEO. S. GATCHELL, Gen'l Sup't.

J. A. FELLOWS, Gen. Pass. & T. Agt., No. 41, Exchange St., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE ERIE NARROW GAUGE SYSTEM. BRADFORD, BORDELL & KINZUA RAILROAD and BRADFORD, ELDRED & CUBA RAILROAD. Takes effect May [illegible]

WESTWARD STATIONS EASTWARD

Bradford, Kendall Ju., Aiken, Simpson, Smethport, Rew City, Rixford, Duke Centre, Eldred, Bullis Mills, Lerch, Little Genesee, Bolivar, Allentown, Wellsville [illegible]

N. Y. L. E. & W. Hornellsville, Corning, Elmira, Waverly, Owego, Binghamton, New York [illegible]

Sunday Trains leave Wellsville [illegible] Bolivar at 8 [illegible] Ceres at [illegible] Eldred [illegible] Duke Centre at 9 42, Rixford at [illegible] Smethport at 9 10 [illegible] Aiken at 10 05 arriving at [illegible]

Additional train leaves [illegible] except Sunday at 5 [illegible] m., arriving at [illegible] at 5 45 and Bolivar at 6 15 p. m.

a—Runs daily.

b—Runs daily except Sunday.

JNO. C. McKENNA, Sup't [illegible]

CUBA BRANCH. To take effect [illegible]

Cuba, Little Genesee, Bolivar [illegible]

B. C. WILLIAMS, Gen'l Manager.

JNO. C. McKENNA, G. P. A.

ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG R. R.

New Time Table, take effect Monday May 25, 1885.

ROCHESTER DIVISION

EASTWARD STATIONS WESTWARD

Rochester, Scottsville, Mumford, Leroy, Pavillion, Wyoming, Warsaw, Silver Lake Jun., Gainesville, Pike, Bliss, Farmersville, Machias, Ashford, Ellicottville, Bradford Junc., Salamanca, Carrollton, Limestone, Bradford, Custer City, Johnsonburg Jun., Ridgway, Little Toby, Brockwayville, Falls Creek, DuBois, Sykes, Big Run, Punxsutawney, Clayville [illegible]

BUFFALO DIVISION

Buffalo, William St. Dep., Orchard Park, West Falls, Golden, Springville, West Valley, Ashford [illegible]

Connections for east and west are made at Rochester with the New York Central [illegible] River R. R., and at Salamanca with the N. Y. P. & O. R. R. for Jamestown, [illegible] Cincinnati, Chicago and the west [illegible] Erie R. R. for Hornellsville, and east [illegible] at Bradford with the Narrow Gauge [illegible] all points in the oil regions at [illegible] Philadelphia and Erie R. R. for [illegible] Williamsport, Philadelphia and [illegible]

Connections are made at Buffalo with the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. for Niagara Falls, Lockport, Lewiston, Hamilton and Toronto [illegible] M. & R. R., Michigan Central R. R. [illegible] Trunk Railway for all points in [illegible] the west.

Tickets, time tables and full information [illegible] be procured at ticket office [illegible] R. depot, Exchange street, Buffalo.

JAS. T. GARDNER, Gen'l Sup't. ISAIAH [illegible] Gen'l Pass. Agt.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY Railroad Time Table, takes effect Monday, Sept. 1, 1884.

Coudersport, Hammonds, Olmsted, Nelsons, Knowlton, Roulette, Pomeroy Bridge, Burtville, Silver Spring, Coleman, Port Allegany [illegible]

Trains run on eastern standard time.

B. A. McCLURE, Sup't.

C. V. GILLIS,

dealer in

Drugs and Medicines

PAINTS, OILS,

FANCY GOODS, &C

KANE PA.